

The Changing Role of Women In America, 1754-1954

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Assembly Hears Krout Stress Religious Needs

The one phase of the Columbia University Bicentennial theme that has not been sufficiently emphasized is the power of man's imaginative thought in formulating and living up to the great religious beliefs of the world, according to Professor John Krout, vice-president and provost of Columbia University, who addressed the assembled Barnard student body in the gymnasium last Tuesday at 1 p.m.

In expressing this opinion, Dr. Krout explained that he was doing so because of the "courage of his convictions," although he realized that a majority of his colleagues would probably not support him. He further believes that a "very large part of our future is going to be rooted in ethical considerations," as opposed to just those of a secularized nature. Professor Krout concluded his speech by saying that when men learn to make the distinction between the responsible and the irresponsible use of their free right to knowledge and then weigh it with humility, "the future is ours."

Search For Truth.

Dr. Krout also stressed his belief that "the nature of truth simply cannot be caught in any kind of statement," and is something that is always beyond human grasp. He feels that there is more importance and satisfaction in the free search for truth than in the ultimate objective of capturing the essence of truth.

The investigation of apparently useless and trivial things is what brings to the universities the homage of practical men, said Dr. Krout. "Our right to ask questions without any punitive results" is essential in interpreting the Bicentennial theme, he stated. In an attempt to prove this, Professor Krout cited the investigations of penicillin and the opening of the field of nuclear physics, as vital discoveries that started simply in answer to the question "Why?"

In introducing Dr. Krout, President Millicent C. McIntosh traced his career as instructor in history at Columbia, then as professor of history in 1940. He was director of the School of General Studies in 1948-49, and was made dean of the Graduate Faculty in 1949. He has been Associate Provost since 1950. Dr. Krout taught history at Barnard from 1929 until 1931, and is the father of a member of the Barnard class of 1948.

Candidates Compete For Dorm Positions

The Residence Halls nominated Nan Kuvin '55 and Julie MacDonald '55 for president last Monday at a meeting of the Residence Halls Association.

Kirsten Eilersten and Tony Crowley were nominated for the office of junior representative to the Residence Halls Executive Council. Pamela Alexander and Betsy Wright will run for the post of sophomore representative. Marge Evermon '55 and Doris Joyner '55 are contending for the position of social chairman.

Spiritual Talks Center on CU Bicentennial

A series of lectures dedicated to the Bicentennial theme of "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof" and made possible by a gift in memory of Chaplain Raymond Knox will be presented at Earl Hall March 30, April 1, and April 8, and at McMillin Theater April 6. These lectures, open to the public without charge, will begin at 8:40 in the evening.

Thursday, March 30, Dr. William G. Pollard, Director of the Institute of Nuclear Studies, will speak on "New Thinking from the Field of Science for Religion." Other lectures relating religion to the Bicentennial theme will be Dr. John A. MacKay's, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, on "New Frontiers in the Life of the Church," Dr. Charles Malik's, minister of Lebanon to the United States and the United Nations, on "The Spiritual Significance of the United Nations," and Dr. Theodore Greene's, professor of philosophy at Yale University, concluding lecture April 8 on "Philosophy and the Life of the Spirit."

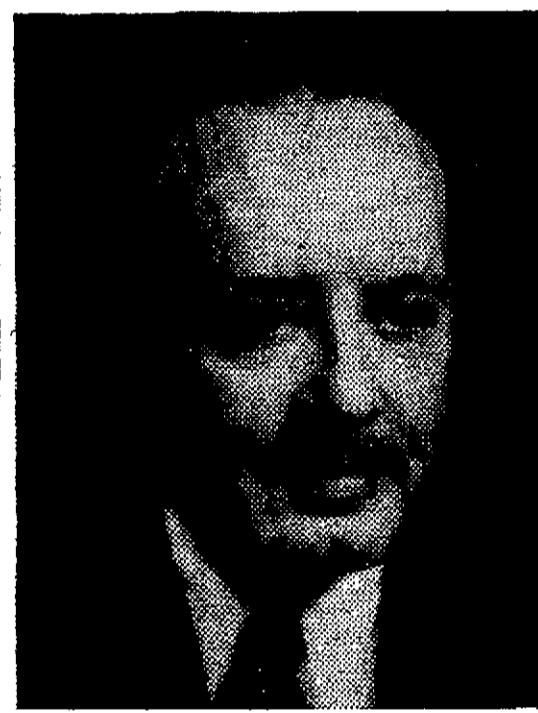
These lectures are part of the plans for the "Faith in Freedom" week. This week which extends from April 4 to 10 represents Earl Hall's contribution to the Bicentennial theme.

Noon Meetings Give Religious Interpretation to CU Theme

Another of the school's functions to be related to the Bicentennial theme of "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof" is the Thursday Noon Meetings. Two of the four successive talks, "A Religious Interpretation of the Dignity of Man" and "The Theology of Freedom," have already been presented in the College Parlor. The two remaining talks, "The Responsibilities of Knowledge" and "Democracy and the Historical Religions" will be presented April 1 and April 8, successively.

The Very Reverend Georges Florovsky, Adviser to Eastern Orthodox students, as well as a professor at Union Theological Seminary and at St. Vladimir's Seminary, will present the third of these discussions, "The Responsibilities of Knowledge." The fourth "Democracy and the Historical Religions," will be presented by Rabbi Jack J. Cohen. In this discussion the Rabbi will give an outline of certain contradictions between the theory of democracy and the position of Christian and Jewish denominations on such matters as authority and changes.

CUSC Student Bicentennial Conference Begins Today



GRAYSON KIRK



HENRY S. COMMAGER

Kirk, McIntosh Discuss Future Status of Women's Education

President Grayson Kirk:

It is a pleasure indeed to accept an invitation to greet your readers, the students of Barnard, in this Bicentennial issue. It is good to know that you plan to deal especially in this issue with the responsibilities which women should assume in today's world if the theme of our University celebration is to find fullest possible acceptance and application.

You, as Barnard students, are among the most fortunate of women. I hasten to add that I do not necessarily have in mind in this reference the proximity of

(Cont. on Page 9, Col. 1)

President Millicent C. McIntosh:

The implications of the Columbia Bicentennial Theme are important for women. If they truly have the right to knowledge and its free use, they are faced with a new period in history.

For over a hundred years now, higher education has been open to women. For less time, graduate and professional schools have given women opportunities equal to those of men. Actually, the "free use" of the knowledge they have thus acquired has been less readily granted. Theoretically, all professions and jobs are open to women; actually, they still face many handicaps and prejudices.

These handicaps are quite obvious in the law, in architecture, and to a less extent in medicine. Women are admitted to professional ranks but they find it very difficult to attain eminence. Equally general, although not equally recognized, is their prob-

(Cont on Page 10, Col. 2)

Kirk, Commager, Roosevelt Address Opening Meeting

President Grayson Kirk, Professor Henry Steele Commager, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak at the opening session of the first student Bicentennial conference, sponsored by the Columbia University Student Council, this afternoon at 4 in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library.

The central theme of the conference, "The Rights of Free Americans," is subdivided into more specific topics for panel discussions on March 27 and 28. Some of these panel discussions, which are open to all students of Columbia University who register today, will be recorded for broadcast over Station WNYC at a later date.

Howard Squadron, from the American Jewish Congress, will be one of the panelists discussing equality in education on Saturday at 10 a.m. At the same time another gathering will be addressed by Clyde Murray, Director of the Manhattanville Community Center, on segregation in housing. At 11:15 a.m. John Anthony Scott, Chairman of the History Department of the Fieldston School, and two other panelists will discuss the equality of employment opportunities, while, in another room, the rights of members of labor unions are being considered by Sam Koventsky, Resident Local ISCIO, and Paul Hayes, Professor of Law.

At 2 p.m. Jacob K. Javits, House of Representatives, 21 District, and Alfred O'Hara, Chief, Civil Division, United States Attorney's Office, will give their views on the question: Should congressional investigating committees be curbed? The parallel meeting, on the Fifth Amendment, will hear C. Dickerman Williams, American Civil Liberties Union; Lawrence Chamberlain, Dean, Columbia College; and Jack Weinstein, Associate Professor of Law.

At 3:25 p.m. seminars will be held on the sharing of scientific information and the Smith Act, and at 4:50 p.m. the last two Saturday meetings, on subversive lists and wire-tapping, will start.

Rudolph Halley will be one of the panelists in the opening session on Sunday, March 28, at 11 a.m. The topic to be discussed at this meeting is Justice — At what points should the legal ap-

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Junior Dance

"Prelude to Spring," a dance sponsored by the junior class, will be held tonight at 8:30 in the annex. The dance committee has invited students from Columbia Law School and Physicians and Surgeons.

Int'l Dance Festival Features Native Numbers in McMillin

The International Dance Festival sponsored by the International Students Club of Columbia University will take place this Saturday evening, March 27 at 8:30 in McMillin Theater. Included in the program are top professional and amateur dancers of India, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Philippines, West Indies, Africa, Spain, Russia, Israel, and the United States, performing their native dances in native costume with native music.

The organization undertook such a project because they felt that an important part of the knowledge expressed in the Bicentennial theme, "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use

Thereof," is the acquaintance with the various traditions and cultures which find expression in the dances of each country.

Among the dances which Asadata Dafora, America's only native African dancer, and his Shogola Oloba group will perform is the Maiden Ceremonial dance which depicts the headman of the village dancing with the maidens to see if they are pure, the Yabo Yabo or play dance, the Challenge dance and the Spear dance in which warriors dance to show their strength, and the Dance of Excitement, in which a maiden, enraptured by the drums, dances until she falls from exhaustion.

Women Attain Equality In Political Privileges

In a political drive to power characterized by some as a significant development of democratic ideals and by others as a manifestation of that indefinable, much less predictable, part of a woman's nature, the American woman has come to stand today in a unique position.

Those who prophesy the course this development will take in the future will find few criteria from the past on which to build their premises, for passion seems to be as much a part of the female political character as it is of her personal character; and who can tell which one of the many issues current in politics will appeal to this passion?

Colonial Restrictions

The traditions of colonial society, fostering absolute non-participation of women in political connections, inadvertently led to a surprisingly auspicious show of spirit which was a good indication of the part women were to play in Revolutionary days. Women like Anne Hutchinson who defied governors and Indians both were exceptional, but spirit did crop up in a variety of ways. Some of the best examples are perhaps found in the wives of our early leaders whose political reactions are revealed in their voluminous correspondence.

From Abigail Adams we get an account of what might be called the first feminine pressure group in American history unless you count the infamous Salem witches. Instead of attacking human souls, however, these house-

wives contented themselves with an unfortunate crew of British sailors who happened to be delivering the latest shipload of overtaxed food. While their male compatriots literally gaped, this stalwart band of Boston women marched into the holds, confiscated their means of existence, and marched off again.

Unification of Women

Unification of women on the basis of politico-socio-economic similarities was an interesting phenomenon characterizing the next century. The radical feminine Abolitionists are an exception to this generalization, but it is a fact that the suffragettes supported the emancipation of Negroes, postponing their own cause until such time as the country had achieved a more stable political atmosphere. This reveals a certain quality of historical insight on the part of the group which could have been expanded with the chance of good results.

The most outstanding single event for the American woman in the nineteenth century was the Seneca Falls meeting for Woman's Rights in 1848; for it was in this same year that Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a small nucleus of followers were reaffirming their faith in democracy in an orderly fashion, that Karl Marx said that capitalism would fall in a proletarian uprising.

The flush of radicalism still lay on the political aspirations of a few of the powerful groups, however. While Robert Dale Owens

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Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Rises to Political Prominence



MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Influential United Nations Representative Has Inspiring Public Affairs Career

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt is one of the world's busiest and most respected women. Her position in the world today, and the scope and effectiveness of her work in the past, are an inspiration and a challenge to women in public affairs everywhere. The fact that she is no longer unique in her position of leadership and responsibility, the fact that women are now quite readily accepted in public affairs and can attain high office, is due in large measure to the success of her pioneering.

Although Mrs. Roosevelt's best-known achievements have been made in the political field, her interest in politics did not develop early in her youth. Her first interests were in the fields

of education and sociology. When she married Franklin Delano Roosevelt, she began to interest herself in the field in which her husband was carving a career. When Mr. Roosevelt was elected New York State Senator, and the family moved to Albany, Mrs. Roosevelt found more of her time and energy devoted to politics. She got her first taste of politics on a national scale when she went to Washington with her husband after his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President Wilson.

Interest Through Husband

When, in 1921, Mr. Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis, Mrs. Roosevelt increased her activities, hoping in this manner to rekindle Mr. Roosevelt's interest in politics and thus to help him overcome his handicap. She became active in the New York State Democratic Party, of which she became Financial Chairman in 1924, and in the Women's Trade Union League. She was a principal speaker in the 1928 Senatorial campaign of Robert F. Wagner; in that same year she served in an advisory capacity to the committee in charge of women's activities of the Democratic National Committee.

Political Team

By this time the Roosevelts were a political team, working together closely and effectively. As soon as she was settled in the White House in 1933, Mrs. Roosevelt inaugurated press conferences for herself, which were attended only by women journalists. This was a new practice, and one which raised many eyebrows in the capitol, but the success of the venture was soon acknowledged.

She undertook a program of wide travel, talking to groups and gathering public opinion all over the country. In the first year of the war she served as assistant director in the Office of Civilian Defense. She visited army posts during the war, building good will and high morale. In her lecture engagements, syndicated column—"My Day", and radio appearances, she discussed politics, the New Deal program, and foreign policy. She was soon recognized as the head of a new and real force in politics, a force she had discussed in her book, "It's Up to the Women." In 1941, Raymond Clapper called her "One of the ten most powerful persons in Washington."

New Political Force

Her influence continued to be felt even after her husband's death. In December, 1945, President Truman appointed her United States representative to the United Nations General Assembly. There, she became chairman of the Commission on Human Rights of the Economic and Social Council. She was well suited to her work of drafting the Declaration of Human Rights, as the task seems to call for just such background and interests as she possesses. Her UN work and extensive travel have earned her the title of "First Lady of the World" and "Number One World Citizen," as well as international recognition and respect.

Mrs. Roosevelt has continued her writing, lecturing, and radio activities. In the past few years she has been an outspoken supporter of higher wages for teachers, labor unions, universal military training and draft of women in wartime, and a strong opponent of racial discrimination. Today, Mrs. Roosevelt devotes the major part of her time to the American Association for the United Nations as chairman of the Board of Governors and as their membership chairman.

Twentieth Century Recognizes Women's Political Attainment

Politically, the past few years stand out as those in which women exercised their voting rights more fully than in any other year since they won the franchise in 1920. Whether or not the women's vote was the deciding factor in the historic political changeover of 1952, woman's efforts in the last presidential campaign won for them a recognition of their potential power as voters and an increased respect as participants in party politics.

In line with his campaign promises to recognize the significant part played by women in his election, President Eisenhower placed qualified women in nine major posts during the first 3 months of his administration. To a position which has since acquired Cabinet rank, that of Federal Security Administrator, he appointed Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former director of the WACs, editor of a Texas

newspaper and a leader in the "Democrats for Eisenhower" movement. Through Congressional action, Mrs. Hobby has since become Secretary of the newly created Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She is the second woman to serve as a Cabinet member in the United States. The first was Miss Frances Perkins, who served as Secretary of Labor during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

Ambassador to Italy

As Ambassador to Italy, President Eisenhower appointed Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, author, playwright, and public speaker, long active in the Republican Party and a former Congresswoman from Connecticut. Later in the year, Miss Frances E. Willis, a career diplomat, was elevated by Presidential appointment to the post of Ambassador to Switzerland. The first woman diplomatic representative from the United States was Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, accredited as minister to Denmark in 1933.

In the new administration, the position of United States Treasurer went to Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest who, as assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, headed the woman's organization of that party during its successful 1952 campaign. As United States Treasurer, she succeeded Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark, appointed by President Truman as the first woman to hold this office.

Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio was appointed as a United States Delegate to the Eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. In each session of the Assembly there has been a woman delegate, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt having served in all previous sessions.

Presidential Recognition

Appointment of women to other important posts is expected from the President since he has already demonstrated through definite action his belief that women are capable of holding high office with distinction and should receive recognition for their efforts toward good government.

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Feminist Crusade Yields Suffrage

One of the most forceful crusades during the reform years of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries centered upon a power which has now been assimilated into the pattern of American life: woman's right to vote.

Under the leadership of Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Howard Shaw, and Carrie Chapman Catt, women rallied to the cause. The movement culminated in the passage of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution. Congress acted, and many years of hopes, dreams, and hard work were fulfilled.

Before the 1780's, women rarely voted. Historical records show, however, that those who paid taxes could vote in New Jersey in 1776. The state constitution specified that qualified "inhabitants" were permitted to do so. Years later, the document was modified, and only free white men could exercise the voting privilege.

The growing political importance of American women was emphasized during the pre-Civil War period. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton met in London at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in 1848. Women delegates were refused recognition at the convention. This prompted Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton to organize the first Woman's Rights Convention which met in Seneca Falls, New York, to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women. The delegates issued a Declaration of Sentiments patterned after the Declaration of Independence.

The woman suffrage movement on a national scale began in 1850 at the first National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts. Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone attended the meeting



Collection of Edward W. C. Arnold
Photograph courtesy of Museum of the City of New York
Cartoon 1857. "Manners and Customs of the Great Republicans. A Prospect of Mozart Hall—The Amazonian Convention. Sublime Effect of the Noble Sentiment 'Woman Only Wants Space to Grow!'"

and helped plan a number of committees to carry out the aims of the convention. Their work received much publicity in Horace Greeley's New York "Tribune" and James Gordon Bennett's New York "Herald."

Partial suffrage was often given to women. Kentucky and Kansas gave school suffrage to widows and all women, respectively, whose children were of school age. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Montana allowed women taxpayers to vote on matters pertaining to them.

State work was begun in 1869 by the American Woman Suffrage Association with Lucy Stone at its head. Its sister organization, the National Woman Suffrage Association, tried to work with Congress to secure a Constitutional amendment. In 1890 the two groups united under the name of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. An-

thony were its first and second presidents. The Association met annually and went before each Congress asking for the suffrage amendment.

After the Stanton-Anthony period, Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt presided over the NAWSA. Their supporters now numbered in the thousands. They continued the campaign to have legislators submit state constitution amendments to the voters. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Washington were pioneer states in granting woman suffrage. California, in 1911, was the first state with a considerable population to permit women to vote.

Mrs. Catt began a vigorous campaign in New York. Despite soap box speakers and parades, the state constitution emerged from the 1915 election without a woman suffrage clause. Two years later, however, the victory was

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Strong Sex Loses Out In Operas

Singers Make "News," Become Innovators

The female singer in America, from the moment she set foot on Plymouth Rock, has had no competition or criticism from men. With her great rivals in Europe, the castrati or male sopranos and altos out of favor in America, she was free to develop. And develop she did.

Right from the beginning of American history, the woman singer was important. As early as 1798 one could read in the "Columbia Centinel" that "Mrs. Berkenhead, though indisposed, sang with feeling and taste, Mrs. Spencer with emphasis and correctness." But it was not until 1825 when Italian opera was introduced in the United States that the Mrs. Berkenheads and Mrs. Spencers could become "name" singers.

Opera Begins

The first two significant American women singers, Julia Wheatley and Charlotte Cushman, both made their debuts as contraltos in 1835. Five years later Miss Wheatley retired to domestic obscurity, while Miss Cushman lost her voice and turned to the theater.

By mid-nineteenth century American opera had passed the budding stage, with the famous English-born contralto Adelaide Phillipps. She became the first American woman to taste foreign jealousy when she was hissed throughout the first act of "Il Barbiere" at Rovereto, Italy. The performance ended, however, with applause.

Civil War Soprano

During the Civil War period the American singers saw another international triumph in Clara Louise Kellogg. Her career began rather stormily with an Italian company in Boston. As she later wrote: "It was not generally conceded that Americans could appreciate, much less interpret, (Cont. on Page 4, Col. 3)

"Women in Arts" Enigma Evokes Four Explanations

Natural Timidity, Opposition Cited

Examples of women instrumentalists, actresses, and dancers are plentiful enough, but, except in the field of literature, it is generally agreed that only a sophist could successfully defend the artistic creativity of the female.

The question, "Why has there been no female Beethoven?" usually meets with one of four answers. The European male would suggest that Adam had one defective rib and that, because of "natural timidity," women make fine interpreters of men's work but cannot produce first-class art themselves. The cultural suffragette would remind us triumphantly that Fanny Mendelssohn composed many of the "Songs Without Words" published under her brother's name.

One moderate viewpoint rests its case entirely on the social position of women. Louis C. Elson, in his "History of American Music" has expressed it this way: "... it will be time to express unbelief in woman's musical powers only after equal chances have been given to both sexes and all trace of prejudice has disappeared."

This view, however, formulated in America around 1900, grows each year more difficult to justify, for possession of the ballot does not seem to have meant possession of genius. More recently, moderates have turned for an explanation to the nature of art itself and the psychological effects of inferior social and political status even after the conditions themselves have been removed.

To be an artist, a man or woman must have no personal axe to grind, certainly not a social and political one as women have always had. Virginia Woolf in "A Room of One's Own" explains this view: "The mind of the artist, in order to achieve the prodigious effect of freeing whole and entire the work that is within him, must be incandescent... There must be no obstacle in it,



KATHERINE CORNELL



MARIA TALLCHIEF

no foreign matter unconsumed." But for women, "There would always be that assertion — you cannot do this, you are incapable of doing that — to protest against, to overcome."

This still does not account for the fact that the woman singer, dancer, actress in America needs no quantitative or qualitative apology whereas her colleague, the artist, seem to have been rather lax in providing her with material. Here our moderates turn to the peculiar nature of art itself and its refusal to produce good fruit except on the higher branches of its family tree. If, as Virginia Woolf says, "we think back through our mothers if we

are women," then women artists have had almost no tradition on which to build, whereas women executants, who have never met comparable opposition have a tradition almost as long as that of the men.

Where is this woman's tradition now that women have been granted equal social status, equal opportunity in these fields? Perhaps it is currently developing. American art began as a male art; if it took American men, despite their European tradition, more than a century to produce artists of rank are not American women entitled to the same length of time, despite the male tradition behind them?

Women Invade Song-Writing; 1900 Starts New Tradition

"Sir, a woman's composing is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all," stated a music critic in 1928, evaluating the female musical contributions to date.

The American woman composer has had three main problems

to face. For one thing, she has had to fight her way to recognition on man's ground. Women instrumentalists like nineteenth century violinists, Maud Powell and Nettie Carpenter, and present day pianists Rosalind Tureck, the well-known authority on Bach, have proved that women, if faced with this problem alone, can surmount it.

The woman composer, however, has, in addition, felt compelled to write "man-song," to mimic the male musical turn of phrase, in order to prove herself. Her most successful work has evoked such comments as: "Her work is devoid of meretriciousness and of any suspicion of seeking after virility," proving that women are successful in composition only when they have lost this feeling. Thirdly, women composers as late as 1918 still were felt to be not quite respectable.

The pre-Civil War period abounded in female singers, organists, pianists, music teachers, and even entrepreneurs like Mrs. Grattan who in 1797 started a series of "Ladies" Concerts," but it was not until women had left the home to participate in suffrage demonstrations that they became composers.

Just as American men had developed the American musical traditions from song beginnings so the women, starting their own tradition at the turn of the century, won their early successes in song-composition. New Hampshire-born Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, originally Amy Marcy Cheney, who has been ranked among

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Stage Stars Steal Show In America

Win Fame on Stage, Manage Backstage

The negligible amount of literature devoted to the place of women in the American theater is the most valuable indication of her position, for the actress has become so integral a part of her profession that she is not regarded as a curiosity or a cause to be pleaded.

The battle in the early years was one for the theater itself. The first report of a theatrical performance is a police record dated 1665, summoning a group of Virginian colonists to court to answer for a play they had performed.

Theater Appeals Public

Even after the Puritanical Congressional edicts of 1774 and 1778 suspending all theatrical entertainment were repealed, the theater still had to resort to subterfuge to propitiate public opinion. Buildings were renamed "The Opera House," or "Exhibition Hall." "Hamlet" became "Filial Piety," and "She Stoops to Conquer" appeared as "Improper Education."

But when the theater itself became generally accepted, its men and women were received with equal enthusiasm. While most of the early actresses were foreign-born, after 1840 a continuous stream of American-born women filled the theaters, starting with Charlotte Cushman. Starting out as a contralto, she soon turned to drama where she was particularly successful in the role of Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist" and added to her American triumphs successes in England and Italy.

Maude Adams

Perhaps the most captivating and beloved of all American actresses, Maude Adams was born in Salt Lake City eighty-two years ago. She was most renowned for her "Peter Pan" and her shy and elusive personality.

Even in the off-stage aspects of the theater where women did meet active male competition, they were soon accepted on (Cont. on Page 4, Col. 1)

Graphic Arts Get Female Tint

Impressionistic Art Boasts Cassat

Until the second decade of the twentieth century, unwritten law demanded that a lady's name appear in print but twice in her life: on her wedding and death certificates. Such restrictions make it difficult to learn much about early American women who contributed to painting and sculpture.

Henrietta Johnson, a Charleston gentlewoman who died 225 years ago, set many records. She was the first Southern artist, perhaps the first professional pastelist in the world, and the first lady to have worked for a living in the United States.

By 1819 Charleston had another woman artist, a Mrs. Harris, who advertised that she would paint "correct likenesses of the whole family." In 1823 another Charlestonian, Mrs. Planton, painted an allegorical representation of the Treaty of Ghent.

While young American male artists were off to London, Paris, and Rome studying and copying the Europeans, genuine American art was being produced by young ladies in finishing schools since painting at these private schools was as much a must as needlework.

Nevertheless, the nineteenth century was half over before Philadelphia produced the one giant woman painter in America.



"Mother and Child" By Mary Cassat

This was the impressionist Mary Cassat. She studied and painted colorful impressions with American flavor.

In 1876, she settled in Paris where she became friends with the French artists, Degas, Renoir, Cezanne, and Monet. It was Degas who asked her to exhibit her works with them as an Impressionist, which invitation overjoyed her.

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Architects Blueprint Residential Sites

From the time when a whim of Amytis, Nebuchadnezzar's young queen, produced the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, women have interested themselves in architecture a great deal. Not until the nineteenth century, however, were they able to do more than merely inspire American men.

One of the strongest arguments against women becoming architects was the physical prowess required for the job, but a few sturdy pioneers proved that women were just as capable of walking scaffolds as men. Sheer ability, added by innate tact and diplomacy, soon found women places in offices throughout the country. Many even branched out on their own. Husband and wife partnerships, combining the male and female perspectives, have been very successful and have done much outstanding work.

Logically enough, most of the women who are practicing architects today specialize in residential work as "the easiest to obtain and, on the whole, the most satisfying and natural for women to engage in."

Like many other novice architects, Larch Renshaw, a graduate of the Columbia University School

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Women Enter Field Of Dance to Gain Fame; Begin Forms

Dancing is one of the arts in which woman has not had to violently forge a place for herself, and through no chance coincidence, it is one of the arts in which she has unquestionably won herself prestige. Choreographers have planned with her in mind, composers have written music to which she may dance. She has not had to outshine a man in the dance, for her role has been different from his; no man can be a ballerina.

In spite of this, woman's role in American dancing received a late start, partly because dancing as an art was equally reticent. Very little of the blame, however, can be placed at its feet. Until 1789, an anti-theater law existed in the United States, so not until then could the European artists come who would inspire and give impetus to a New World dance movement.

By 1837, two ballet dancers, Mary Ann Lee and Augusta Maywood had made successful debuts and were joined in 1839 by Julia Turnbull. These three were to constitute America's major contributions to the field of dance in the nineteenth century. How- (Cont. on Page 10, Col. 1)

Thespians Succeed

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 the sole basis of ability. With the opening of the nineteenth century, a large number of actresses or wives of theater managers became managers themselves. One of the most successful women in this field was Laura Keane who, already renowned for her acting ability, ranked with the leading world managers of her time.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, Mrs. Fiske, also a prominent actress before she turned to theater management, crusaded for modernism in the drama by commissioning the adaptation of such works as "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and "Vanity Fair" for the stage. She was less successful, however, in advancing the cause of greater freedom in the theater when Charles Frohman and five other managers organized the Theatrical Syndicate to control all major theaters and establish a monopoly.

Today's Actresses

In recent years, the galaxy of prominent women remains equally, if not more, brilliant. Among our veteran performers Ethel Barrymore, whose original goal was to become a concert pianist, has gained fame both on stage and in motion pictures.

Helen Hayes, who made her first stage appearance at the age of five, has among her many successes "Victoria Regina" and "Mrs. McThing."

Australian-born Judith Anderson has been acting here since 1918 and is probably best known for her "Medea." Another contemporary foreign-born actress is Katherine Cornell who, since coming here from Berlin, has become famous for such roles as St. Joan and Juliet.

Josephine Hull

A Radcliffe graduate interested in medicine, Josephine Hull began her career singing and dancing on the stage. She subsequently made her name in "Arsenic and Old Lace" and "Harvey."

Among many other American actresses today are Shirley Booth, Julie Harris, Katherine Hepburn, and Ethel Waters.

Of famous figures in off-stage theatrical fields there are at least an equal number. Aline Bernstein is one of America's foremost scenic and costume designers. Rosamund Gilder, representative of ANTA on the National Commission for UNESCO, and an Associate in English at Barnard, has written plays, numerous articles and essays on theater, and is active in many theatrical organizations.

Hallie Flanagan, national director of the Federal Theater Project

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of the American Works Progress Administration, was responsible for over a thousand productions of classical, modern, musical and children's plays throughout the country from 1939 to 1941.

Margo Jones is famed for her Dallas experiments with theater-in-the-round which had such a great influence on off-Broadway productions.

Margaret Webster, who began as an actress in 1924 is an internationally-known specialist in Shakespearean productions.

Another courageous experimenter is Eva Le Gallienne, who founded the Civic Repertory Theater on 14 Street in New York in 1926. This venture, finally suspended for financial reasons, lasted seven years. In 1946 she and Margaret Webster formed the American Repertory Theater which was forced to close a year later.

Architecture

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 3)

of Architecture, began her career by building a home. This home, however, was a dog kennel with a sun room. Her commissions improved later, and in 1946 she was engaged as Executive Director of the Town of Stamford (Conn.) Housing Authority, and in the following year she supervised the development of a veterans' village.

Victorine and Samuel Homsey are now one of the best-known husband-and-wife architectural teams in America. Mrs. Homsey, a graduate of Smith College Graduate School of Architecture, began her career as a draftsman in Boston, and during the war did temporary housing for the Federal Public Housing Agency. She and her husband now specialize in domestic architecture, schools and theaters.

Although 95% of the architects in the United States today are men, the number of women in the field is steadily increasing. In 1945 there were only 56 women registered as architects; by 1948 the number had grown to over 1000. Despite the hardships involved, not one of the women who contributed to the article in the Architectural Record six years ago entitled "A Thousand Women in Architecture," would give up her practice, and not one has regretted becoming an architect.

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Song, Opera Welcome US Divas

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 1)
 opera." The famous soprano also attempted from 1873 to 1875 to build up an English Opera Company to promote the production of vernacular operas.

Another innovator was Annie Louise Cary, the famous contralto whose performance in "Lohengrin" in 1877, made her the first American woman to present a Wagnerian role in this country.

The tradition of the temperamental prima donna in America dates from the soprano Minnie

Hauk who made her debut in opera at the age of 14 and subsequently became America's first operatic 15-year-old Juliet.

One of the most famous of American sopranos, Lillian Nordica, began her career by being paid not to sing by her sisters. She is perhaps the prototype of the modest prima donna whose career is built more on hard work than on luck.

More recently, American singers have inspired everything from the Gerry-flappers who flocked around soprano Geraldine Farrar, to Massenet's opera, "Esclairmonde," inspired by Sybil Sanderson's high G. Moreover, they have inspired each other, if Sybil Sanderson really rescued a girl

sitting on the Champs-Elysées from a fit of penniless depression. The girl was Mary Garden who later made more "news" than any American singer before or after her. Another woman innovator, she popularized the French operatic repertory here.

Today the Metropolitan Opera includes many internationally-famous American artists. Helen Traubel and Risé Stevens, not limiting themselves to the operatic stage, appear as soloists with leading symphony orchestras and on radio and television. Nor are the days of the record-setter over. Patrice Munsel, at eighteen, in 1943, became the youngest singer to sign a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Graphic Arts

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 1)

In the twentieth century American women have taken advantage of their emancipation and have gone on to fill important positions in the modern schools of painting. Peggy Bacon studied and taught at the Art Student's League and was awarded the Guggenheim Fellowship. Marguerite Zorach, wife of William Zorach and Georgia O'Keefe, are all members of the Pioneer Modernist school. Marie Hull, who paints the American scene, Virginia McCall, the Neo-Romantic, Elizabeth Mills, the Surrealist, are all notable artists.

Among independent moderns, Isabel Bishop is best known as an instructor and skilled designer. Doris Lee is famous for her assignments for "Life," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and book illustrations, such as those for James Thurber's books.

Contemporary American women have also contributed much to American sculpture. Mrs. Gertrude V. Whitney who carved the "Aztec Fountain" in the Pan-American Building in Washington, D. C., has advanced the cause of American art through her association with the Whitney Museum in Greenwich Village, New York City. Melvina Hoffman is a sculptress of international fame.

Anna Hyatt Huntington is another skilled artist. Samples of her work are the "Joan of Arc" on Riverside Drive and the black bronze equestrian "Cid" on 155th Street near the Hispanic Society. Other renowned woman sculptors on the American scene are Cornelia Chapin, Harrist Firshmut, Laura Fraser, Katherine Lane, Berta Margoulies, Brenta Putnam, Concetta Scaravaglione, and Janet Scudder, the first woman to be represented at the Luxembourg Museum in Paris.

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8. Columbia College, Hamilton Hall.
9. Teachers College, Russell Hall.
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Women Work in Factories, Homes, Schools Before 1870

Education, Family Support Are Aims; Women Battle, Form Trade Unions

The nimble hands of women have been an indispensable asset to American industry since colonial times. It is a paradox that the employment of women which, at its beginning, met with approval on economic and moral grounds was later criticized for the same reasons. The earliest cotton factories were hailed as a means of enriching the country with women's labor. The present day "women's place is in the home" was rarely voiced during America's industrialization.

During the colonial period, women, both married and single, often engaged in spinning, weaving and knitting in their own homes to supplement the family income. The domestic system, as this was called, was originally promoted to prevent unmarried females and children of poor families from becoming public charges. In several instances, spinning schools were established to assist the colonial women in earning their own maintenance. Silk growing and weaving was also a major home industry. The Puritan belief in the sin of idleness resulted in public insistence that women have some mode of employment other than household duties. The product of their labor was customarily exchanged at country stores or sold to the professional weavers or "manufactories," the latter being merely rooms where several rooms were kept and the business was carried on. During the Revolution it was not uncommon to see women who had been widowed or whose husbands were away fighting, in business for themselves or taking their husband's place temporarily.

However, it was the birth of the domestic cotton industry that gave American industry its start

and transferred the American working woman from her home into the factory. In 1789, the first cotton mill was opened. The "manufactories" began, at this time, to engage part of their labor for work on the premises. The early factories were mainly spinning mills that, with the advent of the spinning jenny, made it more efficient for employees to work in one place. The female labor force was heartily welcomed by manufacturers and economists since agriculture absorbed many men; child and female labor provided virtually the bulk of early factory workers. In 1836 the major fields of employment for women were teaching, needle-work, keeping boarders, factory work, domestic service, book-binding, type-setting, and shoe binding. Through the first half of the 19th century, the factory and domestic systems were interwoven in many of the industries which employed women. This was true of the clothing industry, the making of straw hats, and button covering.

The female mill operatives from 1810-40 deserve separate mention for they were the epitome of the American pioneering spirit; they were the true pioneers of women in industry. These girls were in their early twenties mainly and came from old New England farms, many of them for the sake of being near schools and libraries and thus securing a better means of self-culture. Mill work had no taint of social degradation in the 19th century since teaching positions were very difficult to obtain and far less remunerative. Some mill girls attended school for six months and worked the other six; still others were saving to enter the women's

(Cont. on Page 6, Col. 1)

From Five to Nineteen Million Women Have Share in Industry



Women Workers Battle for Equal Wages

Industry, Attitudes Figure in Change

The great growth in the number of women workers over the past seven decades came about as the result of changing economic and social conditions under which it has become increasingly customary for women to work. In 1870 less than ten per cent of the women in America were employed; since then the number of women in business has multiplied four times. The growth of women in the labor force was part of the overall change that occurred due to the rise of the contemporary mass production economy with all its attendant modern conveniences and sales techniques, the broadening of educational opportunities, the development of urban centers, the decline in birth rate, and the accompanying changes in customs and modes of living.

More Job Openings

Three factors have contributed to make more jobs open to women. First, employers and trade unions became more willing to accept them as legitimate competitors for employment, partly as a result of the increase in their number actually at work. Then too, public policy through legislation and government programs had both an indirect and direct effect upon opportunities. Compulsory education required more teachers, public health programs more nurses, and welfare programs more social workers. Lastly, the world wars called for more women to expand industrial production during the national crisis, since the men of working age were already gainfully employed. As a result, the number of women who have acclimated themselves to the world of business as today reached the figure of almost nineteen million.

Occupations

It is interesting to note the major occupations that constitute the nineteen million employed. One out of every four women is employed in a clerical occupation. The second largest group, one out of every five women, is a factory worker. Service workers, professionals or technical workers constitute two million each of the women employed. Private household workers have decreased their numbers as the other occupations have made gains. There are less than two million workers

(Cont. on Page 6, Col. 2)

Labor Laws Work To Protect Women

Basic labor standards for industrial and office personnel are developed through employers, unions, governmental, and private agencies. In 1948 labor legislation was responsible in many states and industries for the existence of better standards for women than for men.

Most laws, however, only applied to a small group of the industries in each state. About ten of the states had a maximum nine hour day for women and the weekly maximum in all but one of these was 50 or 54 hours. Arkansas has no weekly hours specified in its statute, but it has a six day week provision. About one half of the states prohibited employment of women for more than six days a week in some or all industries and in twenty-seven states and Washington, D. C. meal periods of one-third to one full hour must be allowed women in some or all industries. Twenty-nine have occupational limitations laws for women.

Encourage Single Workers; Marriage Makes Difficulty

Only recently has it been possible to debate the question of combining a career with marriage. During colonial days working was very unprofitable for married women. The tradition, brought over from Europe, that married women should confine themselves

Survey Reveals Training Helps Career Women

The second sex is still the victim of many half-understood ideas and biases but is showing itself more and more wanted and accepted for important executive positions, the consensus of a survey undertaken by the Harvard Business School showed recently. Business training of the sort given by the Radcliffe Management Training Program was considered an asset, not only for career women, but also for the future wives of businessmen, who would become much more helpful to their husbands.

Typical of the results gained by the survey was the remark of one business executive, who declared, "If business is maintained at today's level, there will not be enough qualified men to fill the responsible positions." Theoretically there are no administrative jobs which women are not considered capable of handling, although the gap between theory and practice is still wide due to a number of beliefs about women, such as the fact that they are more apt to be emotionally biased in their handling of business affairs, that they are apt to get upset, and that people, are unwilling to deal with them because they are not used to doing so.

Limitations in experience also keep women from being considered for the top positions. They usually start on a higher level of production than a man does, and do not get to know the business from the bottom. This is why management training can be very broadening. The best type of training is a combination of experience and classroom work, according to the survey.

Aside from being a business-man's wife, today's trained woman can expect to go particularly far in two areas. These areas are in research for women are supposed to excel in jobs requiring care, routine, and manual dexterity, and in consumer contact, which is also now considered a natural field for them. Jobs such as investment counselling, investment analyst, and economic research jobs fall into the first category, and selling insurance, and banking jobs into the second.

to household work, dominated convention. Domestic manufactures within the home supplied many of the family's needs. By working in the home a woman contributed much more to the material well-being of her family making their necessities, than if she worked out and bought the things needed out of her wages.

The number of jobs open to married women were very few. A small number were secretaries or salesladies, but most of those who worked were employed in doing exactly the same things they would have done at home: cooking, cleaning, sewing, and other household work. Up to 1870, the only married women who worked were those whose husbands earned starvation wages.

Husbands Claim Salaries

In addition to the other factors, the wife's services belonged to the husband. Whether she worked in the home, in her husband's business, or somewhere else, her labor was not her own but her husband's. Her earnings and whatever property was purchased with them belonged to her husband and were subject to the claims of his creditors.

Gradually, the legal and traditional bonds hampering married women from becoming wage-earners loosened. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, in the early nineteenth century, home production (baking, preserving, making clothing) was no longer indispensable. The economic role of the housewife was slowly changing from producing the necessities for her family, to the earning of the money to purchase them.

Transition

The 1920's are considered the transition period from almost complete prohibition to practically complete acceptance of married women's employment. The prejudice which still existed was built upon the tradition of masculine dominance. Many men still persisted in the idea that the only proper place for the woman is in the home, and that children of working mothers were neglected, ill-disciplined, poorly nourished, and unregularly educated.

In educational institutions, many excellent teachers lost positions

(Cont. on Page 6, Col. 3)

Mrs. Ogden Reid Describes Varied Business Experience

"Women must work harder than men for the same objectives, but merit and experience are still the keys to achievement in business," stated Mrs. Ogden Reid in a recent interview at her "Herald Tribune" office.

Mrs. Reid, who is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Barnard as well as the chairman of the Board of the New York "Herald Tribune," described how she first worked in undergraduate days for the Barnard Bursar. Later she did tutoring, typing, and secretarial work for the wife of the ambassador to England. She joined the staff of the "Tribune" in 1918 at the request of her husband, Ogden Reid, and worked her way up to become advertising director. In 1922 she became Vice-President of the "Herald Tribune, and President following the death of her husband in 1947, and Chairman of the Board in 1953. Her work now as she describes it, is primarily administrative.

"Secretarial work," Mrs. Reid declared, "is a marvelous way to gain administrative experience by studying the ways of the employer, and the business." Mrs. Reid has never had any formal business training.

"The same abilities that characterize the successful businessman will aid a woman to get ahead," said Mrs. Reid. Although she has known some opposition due to sex, she has not found men and women unwilling to work with her on that account. Loyalty to the institution, she feels, has helped to ensure cooperation among members of the staff.

"Women have not yet tried



MRS OGDEN REID

hard enough to get to the top position," declared Mrs. Reid, "but as they prove able there will doubtless be more women in them." She named several other women in business who are outstanding, including Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former Executive Vice-President of the "Houston Post," Mrs. Eugene Meyer, the wife of the owner of the "Washington Post," Dorothy Shaver, president of Lord and Taylor, Mrs. Gardner Cowles, the co-editor of "Look" Magazine, and Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, president and chairman of the board of the Trenton Trust Company.

New England Mills Inaugurate Culture Alongside Work Bench in 19th Century

(Cont. from Page 5, Col. 2)
seminaries of the day. In the light of this intellectual ambition, their cultural activities were not surprising. At Lowell and Waltham, the largest mill towns, Improvement Circles were formed which included French and German classes; Emerson's Lyceum lectures were greatly patronized; literary talents were aired in magazines published by the girls; debating clubs were formed. Rules were even needed to prevent reading in the mills during working hours.

Corporation Paternalism

Since their employees were girls of good families and, for the most part, living away from home temporarily, the corporations had to provide boarding-houses. These were run by women who could be depended upon to preserve the girls' morals. Thus corporation, paternalism extended to all phases of the operatives' lives, including regular church attendance. In spite of this paternalism, the working conditions were often unsanitary and unsafe and hours were long; the average day was from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. Few complaints were heard because the majority of the mill operatives were working only long enough to provide for some cherished purpose; they wanted only to earn as much as possible in as short a time as possible. By the 1840's the old order of culture-seeking mill girls was passing. The former operatives had begun migrating to the West to become teachers or missionaries there. New horizons were being opened for the ambitious woman of the 19th century. In 1848 a financial crisis brought lower wages and thus the main attraction of the mills was lost. Irish and French-Canadian immigrant women filled the vacant seats before the spindles. Typical of a permanent labor force, they began the trade union movement for better working conditions that had been neglected for almost half a century.

Southern Mills

The high intellectual status of the operatives, however, was to be found only in northern New England mill towns. In southern New England where the "family system," in which the entire family would work for one corporation and receive group wages, prevailed, the cultural overtones were totally lacking.

Introduction of machinery in many fields meant the breaking down of the old delineation between men's work and women's work. This occurred in both the manufacturing of boots and shoes and that of wearing apparel.

Tailors and shoemakers repeatedly went on strike in the years from 1819-1835 to prevent women from entering their trades.

The trade unions of the middle of the 19th century were particularly opposed to women in industry. Individual workers often looked upon women as a dangerous competition, since many of them were not entirely dependent on their earning and therefore, could work for lower wages. The employment of women brought the lowering of wages, however, only when they were unorganized. Realizing this, the trade unions began to encourage alliances among the women for the protection of their own members. The Knights of Labor in 1869 was the first union to accept women into its midst and so acknowledge the inevitable importance of women in industry.

Industry, Attitudes Figure in Change

(Cont. from Page 5, Col. 5)
in this field while domestic workers previously constituted the primary occupation open to women. Another noticeable trend is that more women have become college trained than ever before. In this group teaching holds the lead.

Certain patterns are discernible in the age groups in which women work. The labor market decreases during the period of life when women marry and bear children, from their early twenties to thirties. It increases during the period of middle life when women experience a lightening of household duties because of older children or widowhood. Finally, beginning in the fifties, decreasing employment sets in.

Married women are more than fifty per cent of all women employed and are also a greater number of the part time employed. In any event, it is no longer an act of heroism for a woman to pursue a career, nor is she limited to the choice of single blessedness in its realization.

Employment Practices Discourage Marriage

(Cont. from Page 5, Col. 4)

tions when they married because of the regulations of many school systems. Most unmarried professional women remained single because they did not wish to be prevented from practicing their profession.

However, during this period some married women were forced by financial pressure to take part-time work such as typing, sewing, and selling. They did this because they had more leisure time due to work-saving inventions, and need money to purchase these inventions.

Accept Married Women

In fact, a court decision handed down in 1921 stated: "The present day view of public policy has shifted to the point where marriage is no longer considered a decisive factor in a woman's status as wage earner. The pressure brought to bear by single women and some married men against the married women seems to be having small success in stemming the tide of married women workers."

By 1940, 36.4 per cent of all married women were working. Some reasons for this continuing upward trend are the change in the economic life of the nation from an agrarian society to an industrial one, more dollars needed in the family to obtain goods and services which were formerly provided by unpaid labor, the declining birth rate, and the increased education which fitted women for new jobs.

More Married Women Work

Today, more than half of the women who work are married. This phenomenal increase began during the years of World War II, when women were needed as replacements for men who had left civilian jobs to serve in the armed forces. After the war there was a definite decline in the number and proportion of married women who were working, as men returned from the service and families were reunited.

By 1948, however, the participation rate for married women had again begun to increase, and by 1951 exceeded the World War

II peak. Undoubtedly the primary impetus to this post-war increase has been the need for women's contributions to the economic solvency of their homes and families, as well as the American desire for an improved standard of living.

Even with this great number of married women working, they are still not accepted in all fields of business as equals of men. The common belief of most executives in the older, more traditional businesses, such as banking, insurance, and the basic industries is that a married woman shifts her allegiance from her job to her home and is therefore less effective in discharging her work responsibilities.

Women in these fields are not trained for executive positions

because the training is thought to be too expensive for the relatively short period of time during which they presumably will work.

In different businesses, particularly in those that deal with ideas, marriage is regarded as a stabilizing factor which makes women employees more dependable and better workers. Promising women are given every opportunity to learn their fields and to develop team relationships with men in the business.

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Gildersleeve Hails Columbia's Success

Praises Educational Studies of College

"On this occasion of the bicentennial anniversary, it is certainly the moment, educationally, to pay tribute to Columbia for its constant maintenance of fine standards of higher education and for its unconditional support of equal educational opportunities for all." This expression of her gratitude, should be shared with equal wholeheartedness by all students who are enjoying the benefits of a Barnard education, says Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, former Dean of the College.

We must pay particular tribute, Miss Gildersleeve stresses, to Frederick A. P. Barnard, for the inspiration which started the fight to open the doors of Columbia to women. Our gratitude must also be towards those men who continued this movement, Seth Low and Nicholas Murray Butler, who, unlike President Barnard, lived to see their dreams materialize as Barnard College, she asserted.

Miss Gildersleeve, only alumna of the college to become dean, was a member of an undergraduate class of twenty-one students, to whom Barnard College meant 343 Madison Avenue. Many of the students, Miss Gildersleeve remarks, were very unimpressed by the drab brownstone, "but in no more than six weeks they became fully instilled with the fine spirit of Barnard College," which, Miss Gildersleeve believes, has been maintained by all students since then.

In 1911 Dr. Butler announced the appointment of Virginia Chocheron Gildersleeve as dean of Barnard, and in the thirty-six years in which she served in this capacity, Miss Gildersleeve led the college through two world wars, oversaw the great enlargement of the property of the college, and in the entire world of education helped to open new vistas in opportunities for women.

Marion Churchill White said of Miss Gildersleeve, "Inevitably, to the rest of the University, 'Barnard College' came to be synonymous with 'Miss Gildersleeve.' She contributed both ruthless analysis and good-natured common sense to the University committees on which she sat."

Miss Gildersleeve took a determined step in forcing the medical school to admit women. She guaranteed that if Gulli Lindh, of the class of 1917, were admitted to the medical school she would lead the entire class when she graduated. The medical faculty agreed, and the dean's prediction was fulfilled.

At the time of the second world war, Miss Gildersleeve brought back from the national confer-



Dean Virginia Gildersleeve

ence of college and university presidents and government officials the message that we must educate for normal life. "We must help to preserve the nation. We must also, in the comparatively untouched peace of our halls, help to preserve scholarly research, the free pursuit of truth, and the creation of beauty and the arts," she said.

In the summer of 1943 Miss Gildersleeve was invited by the British Ministry of Information to fly to England for a visit of inspection. She said later that this was the most exciting single thing that she had ever done.

In 1945, President Roosevelt's choice of Miss Gildersleeve as one of this country's eight delegates to the San Francisco Conference, which founded the United Nations, pleased many people and surprised no one.

As a tribute to Columbia University on their bicentennial anniversary, Miss Gildersleeve has written her memoirs, under the title of "Many a Good Crusade." This book, dedicated to Columbia, will be published in October, 1954.

Miss Gildersleeve has witnessed the success of women in the strivings for equal education. On the graduate level, the medical school began to admit women; women began to be accepted to the law

(Cont. on Page 9, Col. 2)

Men Defy Education For Women

Although regarding their education as a prized possession, many students probably take the fine opportunities offered them for granted. The final recognition of a woman's right to receive an education on an equal par with men by no means occurred easily or with little resistance on the part of the male population.

Noah Webster, of spelling book fame, defined a good education for ladies in 1790 as that which renders them "correct in their manners, respectable in their families, and agreeable in their society. That education is always wrong which raises a woman above the duties of her station."

This indeed limited the scope of a woman's intellectual endeavors to an adequate collection of books on the art of cookery, sewing, and perhaps a few well chosen novels. It was for a long time believed that "man loves a learned scholar, but not a learned wife."

Pierce encountered essentially the same argument when he began raising funds for the George Female College in 1836. "No, I will not give you a dollar; all that a woman needs to know is how to read the New Testament, and to spin and weave clothing for her family. . . I would not have one of your graduates for a wife, and I will not give you a cent for any such object."

A foreign gentleman, having visited Wellesley, is reported to have said, "This is all very fine, but how does it affect their chances?"

Ouida, writing in 1874 of "The New Women" objected to the belief held by so many at that date that "there is no good education without a college curriculum." This idea the writer considered injurious, and erroneous. "Though a college education may have excellencies for men, for women it can only be hardening and deforming."

Even now when the fight for equal rights has been won, are its effects good. "I was educated to be a successful man, and now I must learn by myself how to be a successful woman," is the attitude of many women college graduates, reports Lynn White, Jr., president of Mills College.

Women Lead Fight For Equal Chances

Pioneers Advocate Women's Admittance Into Established Colleges, Universities

In the fight for equal education for all groups, many determined leaders came from the women's ranks. These women, some of whose praises are too seldom sung, have been powerful influence, and it was their will and spirit which has determined in part our mode of life as it is today.

In 1819, Emma Willard, in an address to members of the New York State Legislature declared that "legislatures, undervaluing the importance of women in society, neglect to provide for their education and suffer it to become the sport of adventurers for fortune, who may be both ignorant and vicious."

Mrs. Willard had a plan of her own for a female seminary. This seminary would be a school for women which was properly housed and equipped with apparatus and library in which instruction would be given under the four heads of Religious, Moral, Literary, and Domestic and Ornamental education. Painting, music, and dancing were included under the last heading.

In 1821 Mrs. Willard's Female Seminary in Troy, New York, was opened. A year later another advance was made, when Catherine Beecher founded a seminary in Hartford, Connecticut.

Mary Lyon opened the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary in 1837. Specifically she wanted the institution to be for middle class girls, and to be much less expensive than the other female seminaries.

Not interested so much in the broader problem of women's rights, Mary Lyon's aim was to assist young women, "who were struggling to gain an education against discouraging odds, and to

prepare young ladies of mature minds for active usefulness, especially to become teachers." Probably the most pious of all early women educators, she also wanted her school to further religious conversion and encourage missionary work.

Professional education for women was greatly furthered by the ambitious Anglo-American pioneer Elizabeth Blackwell, first woman physician of modern times. At twenty-four she began teaching herself medicine, not so much from her own interest in it, but because of her firm conviction of a need for women in such work.

Discouragement served as her impetus to continue studying. After being denied admittance into several schools here, she finally succeeded in being accepted to Geneva Medical School in Western New York.

Still later she was refused a position in a New York dispensary. This disappointment led her to found what is now part of the New York Infirmary with the help of a younger sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, and the support of a Quaker organization. The success of this venture caused her to go to England, where she aided in the establishment of the London School of Medicine, another school accepting women for what was previously considered a singularly male profession.

Feminist May Wright Sewell, another champion of higher education for women, unlike her predecessors, was also interested in furthering the broader aspects of women's rights. She established a girl's classical school in Indianapolis which was one of the first college preparatory institutions in the Middle West on the

(Cont. on Page 9, Col. 2)

History of Women's Education Shows Growth of Opportunity

More recently than many of us may imagine, girls were not allowed to go to grade school and learn the same things which boys were taught. Professor Goodsell in his book "The Education of Women," said, "The ideal of womanhood through the ages has been a modest, docile, clinging creature trained in home-keeping arts,

with physical charms sufficient to compensate for an empty mind."

During the 1820's there began to be a demand for free public school education for girls. In 1826 New York City and Boston each established a public high school for girls. Both these schools came to an unfortunate end; one because the response of eager girls was so great that there arose a financial problem that the city could not carry, the other because the administration in the school set up was not qualified.

According to John Griscolm, one of the trustees of the New York Girl High School, "The lady placed in it as its principal was chiefly remarkable for her skill in flower painting."

Higher education, which was equivalent in standard to men's was opened to women at a later date. While women were admitted as candidates for degrees by some colleges as early as 1820, they were usually offered watered down ladies courses. It was not until Vassar College opened in 1865 that women got a well equipped and amply endowed college with high standards in academic and physical training.

Prior to 1860, two universities, Utah and Iowa, admitted women, but after the civil war this trend began to grow as one university after another started to admit women to full membership and unrestricted privileges.

Barnard's Past Characterizes Development Of Changes in Equal Education for Women

Few things may be more inspiring to a Barnard student than this sentiment of Marion Churchill White as expressed in her book, "A History of Barnard College":

"Barnard carries the name of a man who drew the patterns from which much of our American education is still cut. He gave the college nothing but ideas. . . But so relentless is an idea, that now, sixty-five years later his dream of equal education has clothed itself in stone and brick and spread over many blocks of Morningside Heights. It has grown into a college that has stimulated, disciplined, and fed ten thousand young women, and it is still growing upon its first food — ideas."

From a drab brownstone at 343 Madison Avenue the college has grown into what it is today. Its curriculum has expanded from six subjects to cover considerably more, and covering a far more vast field.

The undergraduate number has changed from fourteen in 1889, to one thousand in 1954. Through all these years of growth Barnard has always striven to raise and maintain its fine reputation as a women's institution of higher learning, and has always enjoyed



Barnard students reading in old library in Milbank Hall. Note academic dress on students.

success towards this end.

From its birth as an experimental branch of Columbia College, Barnard's history and success have illustrated the long and dif-

icult struggle to recognize women as the intellectual equals of men and to grant them equal opportunities to gain a college education.

Poem Notes Fight For College Entry

[Ed. Note: This may well have been the sentiments of any girl of a century ago who found all the doors of higher education shut firmly before her.]

"Ye justy old fogies, Professors by name,
A deed you've been doing of sorrow and shame;
Though placed in your chairs to spread knowledge abroad,
Against half of mankind you would shut up the road.
The fair sex from science you seek to withdraw.
By enforcing against them a strict Salic law;
Is it fear? is it envy? or what can it be?
And why should a woman not get a degree?"
Littell's "Living Age"

Barnard Bulletin

Published semi-weekly throughout the college year, except during vacation and examination periods by the students at Barnard College, in the interests of the Barnard Community. Entered as second class matter October 19, 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rate \$3.50 per year, single copy, 10 cents.

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Unfulfilled Hope

If the history of women over the last two hundred years shows anything it is that women have made more progress — socially, economically, and politically — than any other group whose rights and privileges were once severely restricted in this country. The almost universal acceptance of the right of a woman to earn a living in practically any job, to hold a political office or to vote, and to live her life in the way she wishes, has replaced the earlier view of woman as weak and incompetent, as the chattel of a man, and as incapable of doing anything outside of caring for the home and the children.

Women fought long and hard to gain the vote but perhaps in convincing the men of this country that woman suffrage was a good thing, they led them to expect too much. Certainly many men expected to see great changes in the political life of our country after the nineteenth amendment went into effect. When it was seen that the ranks of women contained as many unthinking voters as did the male portion of the population, some disappointment was sure to arise. No great, new moral force joined the electorate in 1920; men discovered that women were just people who made the same choices, bad or good, that men had been making all along.

But if women have not solved the country's problems in the last twenty-four years, it is because they have never tried to as women, only as individuals. Certainly in those few instances where women have gotten together to fight for those things they wished to accomplish, results have been seen.

The reform movements in this country have often been led by women. The Women's Christian Temperance Association may not be taken seriously by all Barnard students but it is a powerful influence in many communities. Mayors and city councils have found themselves out of office because the women of the community decided that the town had to be cleaned up. Some even attribute Eisenhower's election to the mothers in this country who wanted their sons home from Korea.

In a sense women have a greater opportunity to use their vote intelligently, if they would only do so. In general they have more leisure time in which to increase their knowledge of their community and of the world. Their leisure time can also be used to good advantage by joining an organization which works for those things which women feel they particularly want, whether it be good government, peace through support of the United Nations, or a hot-lunch program for school children.

Perhaps men were wrong in hoping that radical changes would come about when women were granted suffrage. But women

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4)

Inquiring Reporter

QUERY: Would you vote for a women candidate for president in 1956?

Joyce Seidman '55: In 1956 no, for I don't know of any women who has the necessary qualifications to set a precedent. In the future however, if such a woman did appear with the necessary dynamic qualities, I would vote for her. Sex is not important and her sex would not handicap her in my estimation.

Barbara Kauder '54: Theoretically, yes. But if she were unmarried, she might well be an obnoxious masculine type that would immediately repel me. If she were married I would feel too sorry, in view of our present cultural situation, for her husband. This leaves only Eleanor Roosevelt, a widow, and she won't run.

Marlene Ader '54: No, because she would not be respected by the rest of the nation by 1956. It would probably be taken as a joke if a woman ran. Therefore, I would not like to vote or crusade for something taken as a grand national joke and would cast my ballot where it would count.

Eva Graf '54: It all depends on the candidate and her platform. If I think that she is as qualified and her plans are as good as those of the other candidate, I certainly would vote for a woman. It would be an interesting innovation and one that might have a very good result. A woman can be just as efficient and capable an administrator as a man.

Gisela Von Scheven '55: I would vote for a woman if she had better qualification than her opponent. Since in my opinion, there is at the moment no outstanding women in the political picture, I would not vote for one in 1956. I think a woman is capable of holding this office which can be proven by the fact that history has produced some excellent queens.

Alice Bilgri '55: No, I don't have confidence in a woman. Her frivolous nature would eventually manifest itself. There are specific men that are available for this administrative post with which no woman can compete.

Mary Janet Slifer '57: No. A woman would never be able to command the respect of the nation. Woman has a nature conducive to a subservient role in life.

Joan Chiselin '54: Yes. Since the president is just a figure-head, why not make it a pretty one.

Women Obtain Greater Legal, Political Rights

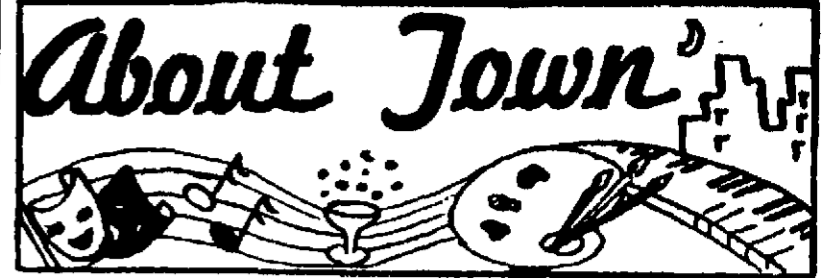
Looking at the number of women in public life at the present time, seeing them vote, work, teach, and compete in the arts, it is difficult to imagine that not too many years ago women had no legal status independent of their husbands. This was in part due to the traditional motto, "A woman's place is in the home." She was there to serve her husband, and not to go running around poking her nose into affairs which only men could understand while her children went about ragged and hungry.

This prejudice operated in the field of politics. Before the twentieth century, the extension of basic political rights to women was not even so much as discussed outside of the few so-called "intellectual" circles. To be sure, democracy with all its liberal ideas was in vogue, but it was a restrictive democracy, and might just as well have been labeled, "For Men Only."

But soon neither discussion nor action for increased political rights could be suppressed. In 1900 there had been no sovereign nations where women had political rights, but by 1950 there was a limited amount of political recognition in 65 nations. In only 15 states were women not given the privilege of voting or holding public offices.

This first step in the political equality of women brought many problems into view. In order to carry out their new commitments intelligently, it was imperative that they receive the same educational opportunities as men, both in the field of arts and politics. And even more important, they had to live down the old traditions of feminine inferiority which inhibited the fulfillment of their new-found prerogatives.

Just how far the equality of women has progressed is clearly seen in the statement of the marriage vow. It is becoming more and more prevalent for the "obey" to be left out of the ceremony. We're on our own now!



1754

At long last we have gotten a band of comedians in New York to provide us with some well needed and equally well deserved amusement! This is the Murray and Kean's Company, disapproved by the Quakers in Philadelphia, who now come to provide us with such varied entertainment as "King Richard III, written by Shakespeare and improved by Colley Cibber," and "The Fair Penitent," plus a variety of pantomimes and farces. It's too bad the actors aren't living up to the tremendous repertoire, but nevertheless it's worth seeing.

For those who have never thrilled to the melody of a harpsichord, we strongly recommend the concerts of Mr. Pachebell, who plays to the accompaniment by German flutes and violins. His listeners often melt into sentiment and rhyme over his rhapsodic renditions.

If you want to have some fun on the way to your cultural evening, the thing to do is to go there by sleigh, which has become one of the more popular modes of travel — and for very good reason (it seems that kissing games constitute a great part of sleighing and after sleigh-ride frolics).

Such sports as bull-baiting, fox hunting, and horse racing are also coming into the news, and if you like excitement, there's more to offer than mere sports — bring along some money, for betting is permitted.

If you happen to be strolling down the Battery and decide to take a nip or two, Fraunce's Tavern is at your service. It's a well patronized place, and can be rented out for receptions, balls, or any sort of social gathering. The Burns Coffee House, just north of Trinity churchyard, on Broadway, is another delightful place for a snack. The Bull's Head, in Bowery Lane is not a bad place to spend your time, if you don't mind the smell of the cattle-pens, or the roars from the public slaughterhouse nearby!

1854

Come on women! Let's get a little spark into this sheltered life of ours and go on the town! An inventory of the theater possibilities reveals a marvelous opportunity. Laura Keane's Varieties, on Broadway, just above Houston Street, is presenting many noted artists in such plays as "Our American Cousin," and "The Colleen Bawn."

Do you remember the little church on Broadway, opposite Waverly Place? Well, it's gone now — it gave way to The Broadway Athenaeum, also presenting an imposing array of dramatic performances, with a top-notch cast.

It has been unfortunate that fires have been so often destroying the best of our theaters, but we are pleased that it has not also destroyed the impetus to play production. If the high level of present theater is any indication of what is to follow, we are sincerely looking forward to bright seasons in the future.

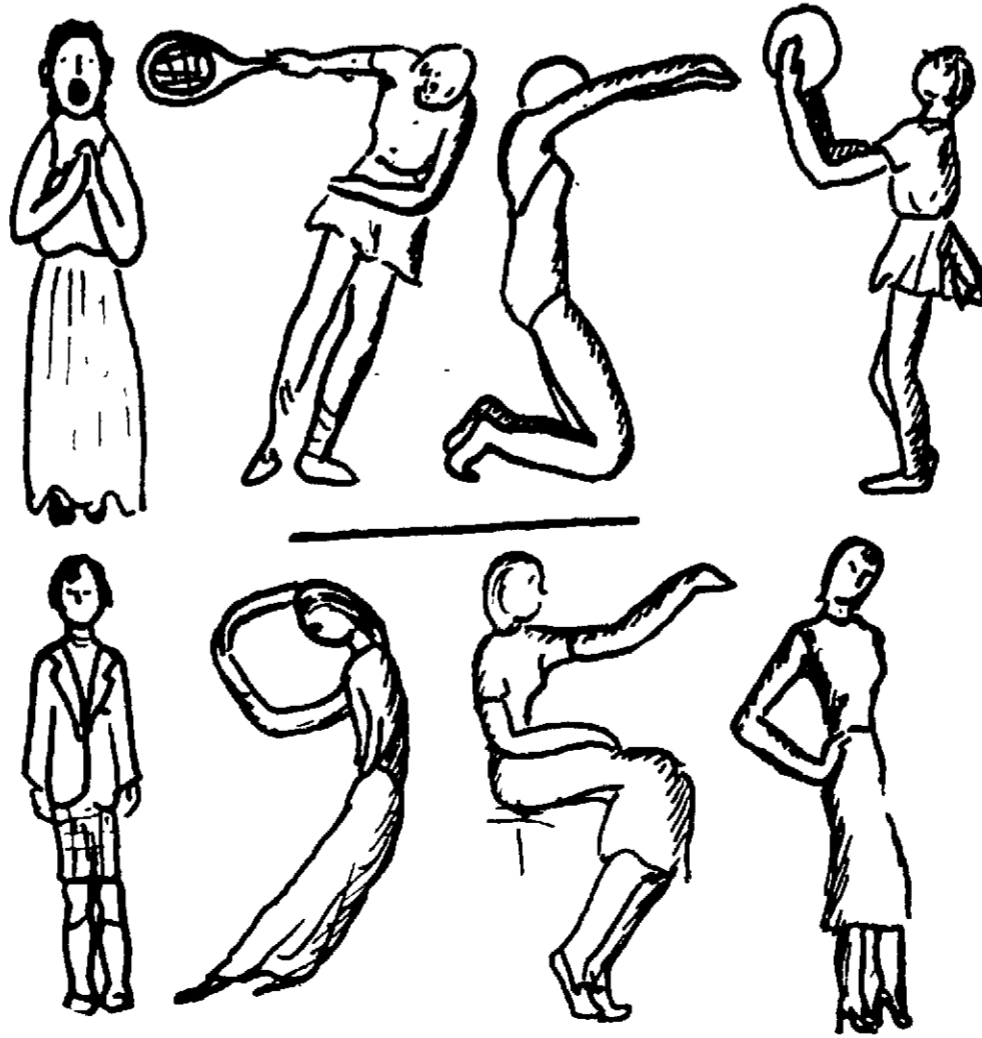
If fine art is what you're looking for, we strongly recommend the Falls of Niagara, a cycloramic painting, currently exhibited in a circular iron building at 19th Street and 4th Avenue. The painting itself is 50 feet high and 400 feet long, with the ends joined to complete the circle. It is a very faithful reproduction on canvas, by Phillipotteaux, of a bird's-eye view of Niagara Falls and the surrounding country.

Perhaps you're hungry after seeing all these things? We suggest Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery, Cafe and Restaurant at Broadway and 10th Street. They are noted for Vienna coffee, bread, and ices. There is a plaza in front of the building, provided with a canvas roof and growing vines, where guests can dine in truly garden-like surroundings. Several of the dry goods stores, like Macy's and Hearn's also have restaurants which do a large business. They cater particularly to the convenience of out-of-town shoppers, and are characterized by the peculiarity of their pricing system. Other restaurants have prices wholly in multiples of five cents. Here, however, you get a cup of coffee for six cents, and other dishes for seven, nine, thirteen, nineteen, and twenty-one cents, and so on.

1954

Sure, Broadway and 42nd Street is the most famous of our fair city — but how many of us have really taken a good look at it? The theaters with all the straight drama and great celebrities are there, and the biggest movie houses are in the immediate vicinity. But there is much more than that. Times Square seems to have its own particular atmosphere — crowded streets, hurrying people, the smell of popcorn, and the blinking lights of the neon signs. It seems that the honky tonks and amusement centers are sharing the limelight with Toffenetti's and Lindy's (and the Automat). A trip to Times Square is a sociology lesson in itself.

BICENTENNIAL



President Grayson Kirk Tells of Women's Role

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 3)

your campus to that of Columbia College. Entirely aside from this, you are the beneficiaries of an educational plan administered with wisdom by one of the outstanding woman educators of her time, one who is keenly aware of the implications of the fast-moving times in which we live. Your college reflects the thoughtfulness and the alertness of Mrs. McIntosh and a splendid faculty and staff. Only recently many of us crossed Broadway for an interesting hour of inspection of your splendid new facilities and came back impressed and happy at "today's Barnard."

You sit with teachers who reflect the timeless knowledge of the centuries. Any society always needs all the wisdom it can have because its problems, I fear, usually outrun the foresight of its leaders. Increasingly in the decades ahead, women will share in the solution of problems which are incomparably more numerous, more complex, and more difficult than those faced in the past by our forefathers. In solving these problems we can trust confidently in our democratic processes only if we have an electorate with a generally high level of education.

Future Role

In this future yours will be a tremendously important part. Some of you will go into professions possessing skills which in our day and in the days ahead will enable you to achieve as women of no generations before you have achieved. Some of you will choose to make the home and the community the centers of your activities, in which case yours may well be an influence even greater than that of your sisters in the professions. The development of elementary and secondary education in your communities, the improvement of cultural standards, the need for dignity and integrity in citizenship will be matters of importance to you because they will be matters of importance — indeed, of vital importance — to your families and thus to the nation.

Barnard Preparation

Barnard, I know, is preparing you well for the important job of being a woman. I subscribe wholly to the slogan of the popular magazine which says: "Never underestimate the power of a woman." He would be an unwise, even a foolhardy male today who would not agree. I am happy that you are, during this Bicentennial year of your University, sharing in its notable celebration. Your contribution to our intellectual life on Morningside is a real one. Your contribution to our future national welfare, along with that of your sisters of other splendid women's colleges, is inestimable.

Bicentennial Confab Features Commager, Roosevelt, Thomas

(Cont. from P. 1, Col. 5)

proach to subversion be changed? The last in the series of twelve panel meetings will hear the views of Edward Katzenback, Institute of War and Peace Studies, and J. L. Talmon, Visiting Professor of History, on liberty vs. security.

The closing session of the conference will be held Sunday, at 4:00 p.m. in Low Memorial Library. Professor Phillip Jessup will speak on "The Effects of Security Measures on Our Foreign Relations," and Norman Thomas will speak on "Communism's Ally—McCarthyism." This session will be followed by a reception in John Jay Lounge.

Registration for the conference will continue until the beginning of the opening session at 4:00 p.m. today. Room numbers for the panel discussions will be available then.

Women Fight To Gain Right To Education

Equal Chances

(Cont. from P. 7, Col. 5)

same basis as boys preparatory schools. At the same time, May Wright Sewell became an enthusiastic promoter of women's clubs as a means of furthering educational as well as social and cultural reforms. She also participated in the organization of collegiate alumnae associations, and local and national women's suffrage groups.

President McIntosh of Barnard might well be considered today's leading supporter in the advancement of women's education. She believes that women must be trained for group living, creative expression in the arts, and practical service to the community. Her great enthusiasm for these ideas has gained many supporters for her view.

Gildersleeve

(Cont. from P. 7, Col. 1)

school, and finally the engineering school let down its bar. We have now equal opportunities in education for women, but not in professional positions. The barriers placed against women seeking careers are natural, Miss Gildersleeve feels, due to the natural role of a woman in our society as a wife and mother. Therefore Miss Gildersleeve concludes, for a woman to find herself job opportunities equal to those offered men, women must be not equal to the men, but better than them.

Men Defy

(Cont. from P. 7, Col. 3)

men's colleges. Perhaps the most equitable attitude is that expressed by Millicent Carey McIntosh, president of Barnard. In a plea that women's colleges recognize the fact that the large majority look forward to marriage and a family, Mrs. McIntosh believes that girls should receive not only academic training in college, but should also learn something about the mechanics of running a home.

Educators Describe Women's Position in Next 100 Years

By M. F. Ashley-Montagu

Montague Francis Ashley-Montagu is a Professor of Anthropology at Rutgers University. His recent book, "The Natural Superiority of Women" has been acclaimed universally.

The greatest social transformation which has occurred during the last fifty years has been the improvement in the position of women. There can be not the least doubt that this trend is irreversible, and that in the next few hundred years (if not sooner) we shall see complete social equality established for the sexes. With the freeing of women from their traditional disabilities and the traditional myths which have so long handicapped them, men will also become free, more humane. I conceive the future of women from now on as taking, most importantly, form of an increasing recognition of their own value, and the application of that recognition of their qualities to the humanization of humanity.

Women's Task

To women will fall the task of rescuing humanity from that masculine brutalization from which it has been so long suffering. This women will achieve, and help men to understand, by assuming their obligation in the making of human beings and in the making of society. One remarks the world not at the periphery but at the core, and the core is in the home. Here women as mothers will apply themselves to the making of warm loving human beings of both sexes, and not merely of one. "Tough guys" will become Museum pieces, and the "sissy," the sensitive male, more frequent among males. In other words, so-called feminine qualities which are at present negatively sanctioned and abjured as qualities of personality in the male, will be recognized for what they are worth, and more sedulously cultivated.

Women in Government

In the government of the world's affairs women will take their rightful place — not as women, but as persons. No woman will be in the least concerned with being voted for because of her sex, but I strongly predict that within the next millenium many voters will prefer to cast their vote for a woman than a man — and I don't mean women voters only. I say this because I believe that it will generally come to be recognized that women make all round better human beings than men do. It seems to me that this will always be so because women are the mothers, and will always be the mothers, of humanity. Fathers, at best, will only be proximate accessit. Here, too, women will play the most significant role, for it will be largely through their efforts that the fundamental importance of the family will be recognized and of the place of the father in it. The father will one day be restored to his children and it will be the mother who will have achieved the restoration.

Women will go on to demonstrate their abilities in every realm in which men have made such great achievements, but I don't think that there will be so large a number of feminine achievers as masculine — simply because a great many women will be continuing to make their greatest contributions to the family. I am firmly convinced that it is women who will ultimately be responsible for achieving a warless world — in which peace and goodwill not only among all men but among all women will prevail.

By Pres. Millicent C. McIntosh

I feel confident that there will be many important changes for women during the next 100 years. We seem to have lived through the most difficult part of the transitional period created by the great recent changes in the status of women. Within the near future we should be able to avoid the mistakes that have been inevitable during this period, and to realize fully the opportunities that have opened for a fuller use of all our potentialities.

We should not underestimate the importance or the difficulty of the transitional period. After millions of years of subservience and ignorance, opportunity has opened to women quite suddenly, within a very short span of history. Dislocations inevitably appear. The most familiar problem for the college graduate is that she is educated like her brother, in many cases for a skilled profession. Then she is often expected to settle down as her grandmother did to a full-time job as a homemaker. The attitudes of many communities have not been altered, whereas training and opportunities for women have been revolutionized.

Changes

The first of the important changes I predict, therefore, will be in the attitude of men toward women. The enormous spread of co-education has made possible different kinds of friendships between college students. Where colleges are separate as they are in the east, friendships are still based on intellectual congeniality and on congenial talents and tastes. These associations have resulted in a new kind of marriage, in which men and women share responsibilities for both the children and the support of the family. They also unite in their work for the community, which they are building together, and in all their interests.

Another great change I feel sure will come in the acceptance by women of political office. Prejudices against women in government are being broken down at an accelerated rate. Americans are becoming increasingly aware that we cannot tolerate inefficiency or corruption in public office. Since women are less bound than men by economic responsibilities, they can be free to work for the kind of government they know is necessary if their children are to grow up in a decent world. Since they are less patient than men with the status quo, they can and should be the leaders of reform.

Personal Conflicts

Finally, I feel convinced that women will be able during the next hundred years to solve the personal conflicts that have arisen during this transitional period. The pioneer intellectual, forced to fight for her opportunities, often dedicated to a profession or a cause rather than to marriage, is no longer necessary. Women will be free to plan lives that will give them the fullest possible self-expression. For the most part this must be derived from a happy marriage and in producing and rearing children. I find in young people today an increased understanding of these basic responsibilities, and an awareness that in fulfilling them, they will find their greatest satisfaction. Along with this renewed faith in the family and home, is a realization that women must keep alive their intellectual and professional gifts, either for active use or to enrich their own lives and the lives of their family. Their determination is thus increasingly strong to take fullest advantage of the opportunities opened to them by history.



MILLICENT C. MCINTOSH

Hold Office

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 4)

In national elective offices, women now hold twelve seats in the United States Congress, as a result of the 1952 election, eleven in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate. The first woman to be elected to the House of Representatives was Jeannette Rankin of Montana, a Republican who served from 1917 to 1919. Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R of Maine) is still the only woman Senator. She was a member of the House from 1940 to 1949 before her election to the Senate. Her present term will end in January 1955. The first woman member of the U. S. Senate was Mrs. Rebecca Felton of Georgia, who held office for one day in 1922 under appointment by the governor of Georgia.

Generally women, even those most interested in national affairs, are reluctant to run for national office. Few women align themselves closely enough with party politics or devote enough time, money, and attention to a party organization to gain its support. Of the 52 women who have served or are serving in Congress, 25 were placed in office originally to fill the unexpired term of a deceased husband. Only 27 have succeeded in winning a first election without having been preceded in office by their husbands. However, a high proportion of those who succeeded their husbands in office have subsequently been reelected, some of them for many terms.

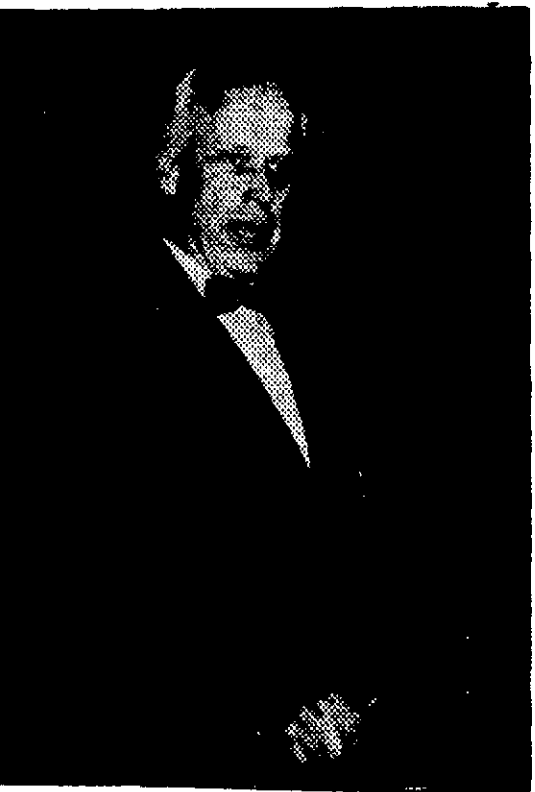
Top Administrative Posts

The 1952 political conventions saw a first step toward recognizing women in top administrative office as at least a future possibility. Two able women were nominated as Vice President in the Democratic Convention, both with good qualifications: Mrs. India Edwards and Judge Sarah T. Hughes of Houston, Texas. Margaret Chase Smith, an outstanding Senator, had been mentioned as a Republican vice-presidential candidate, but asked that her name be withdrawn from the proposed nominations.

BULLETIN Thanks

Thanks must be given to the faculty and administration of Barnard College whose cooperation has made this issue possible.

Particular thanks goes to Professor John A. Kouwenhoven and to Doubleday Company for the use of photographs from Professor Kouwenhoven's book, "A Columbia Historical Portrait of New York."



NORMAN THOMAS

Women Enter Dance Field Composers

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 5)
 ever, their careers and lives convey one prominent fact. They were but three women whose accomplishments were lost, simply because there was no way of handing their contributions on to the next generation.

Because of this we find a gap in the history of American dancing and so too in that of women in the dance. For over a century, the American dance-goer had been seeing European artists and companies perform and in the early part of the twentieth century, his fare had continued to be almost entirely restricted to foreign dance.

American participation in the Ballet Russe gave way to their activity in the School of American Ballet. From this point emerged the Ballet Theater and Agnes de Mille. It is Agnes de Mille of "Rodeo" fame who may well serve as an inspiration to those future danseuses — those who hover hesitatingly between the established Old World classic traditions and the fresh style and imaginative creations of the American dance in such productions as "On Stage," "Billy the Kid," and of course, "Rodeo."

With the new traditions being set by Martha Graham, we arrive at what will probably be the "main line" of American dancing throughout the rest of the century — the modern dance. From Martha Graham's first recital in New York on April 28, 1926, a new world of dance was born.

John Martin, a dance critic of the "New York Times," has referred to Miss Graham as "a unique figure in the American Dance." Martha Graham's dancing deals in complex introspections. She is well known for her tragedy of frustration as conceived in "Deaths and Entrances."

Martha Graham stands for the future as she exclaims: "The reality of dance can be brought into focus — that is into the realm of human values — by simple, direct, objective means. We are a visually stimulated world today. The eye is not to be denied. Dance need not change — it has only to stand revealed."

President McIntosh Associates Women, Bicentennial Theme

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 4)

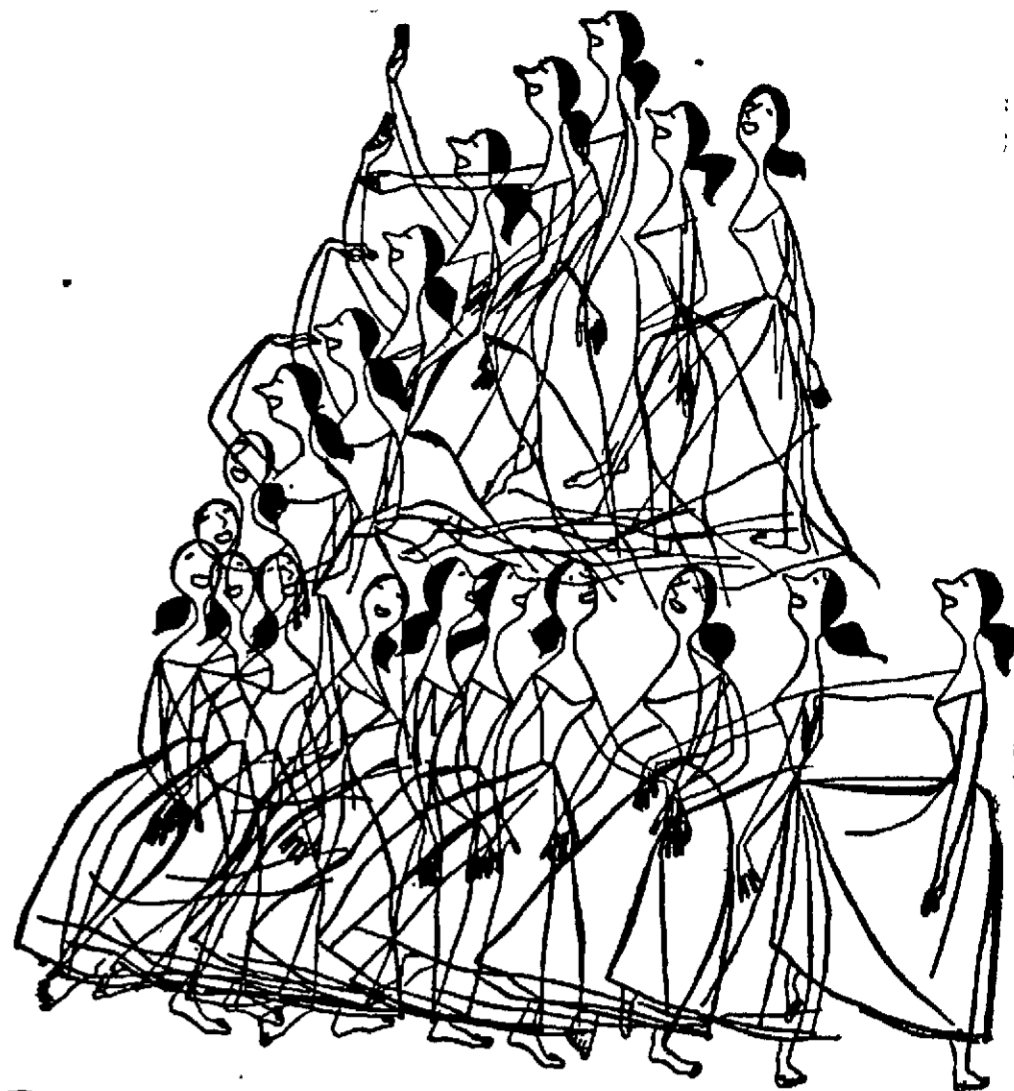
lem in college teaching and school administration, professions which fit superbly with the family life most women desire. Our colleges and state universities have many women in the lower ranks and relatively few of upper professional status; our school systems have a large majority of men in top administrative posts.

The next years should find more women ready and able to take top positions in the professional world, and more men ready to grant them the right to use their knowledge with freedom and effectiveness.

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 4)
 important American composers, experimented with the symphony, piano concerto, and choral mass, but did her best work in smaller forms.

Margaret Ruthven Lang, the highly-ranked contemporary of Mrs. Beach, is best known for her setting of Edward Lear's nonsensical "Jumblies." The list of women song-writers of this period almost equals that of the men: Mabel Daniels, known for her operettas and songs; Jessie L. Gaynor famous for her children's songs; Eleanor Everest Freer who founded the American Opera Society of Chicago.

About a decade later Marion Bauer, born in 1887, disproved the theory of women's "natural timidity" by joining the innovators of the 'modernist movement.' Of this period also was Alice Barnett, acclaimed for writing "A strictly feminine song, in the best sense of the word." A present-day composer is Ulrica Cole, whose chamber pieces and orchestral works perhaps indicate that women are starting to invade seriously fields other than song.



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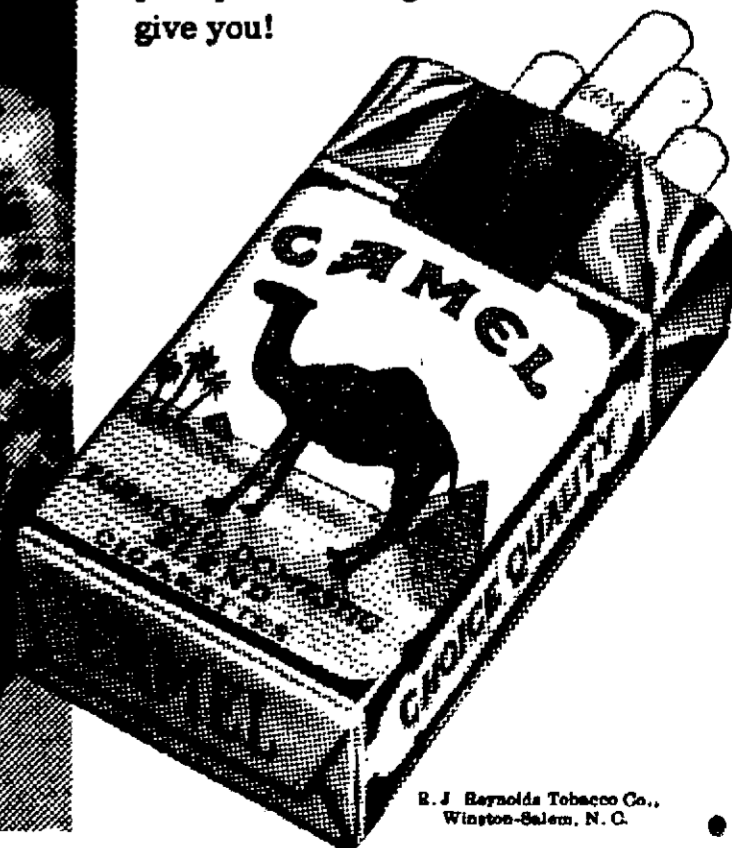
I went to acting school, played bit parts ... finally I hit pay dirt in 'This Gun for Hire'."

Alan Ladd
 MOVIE STAR



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American Women Gain Writing Fame

As Novelists and Poets They Represent Main Currents in American Literature

American women do not figure greatly in the history of our literature before the nineteenth century. The fiction of the Revolutionary period was often hopelessly sentimental. Mrs. Ann Eliza Bleecker in 1781 wrote the "History of Maria Kittle" against the background of the French-Indian War. It was, aptly enough, blood-curdlingly realistic. Mrs. Susanna Haswell Rowson, author of "The Trials of the Human Heart," written in 1795, was popular, and her vogue reveals the large audience

in America which was ready to read any fiction avidly. Despite her sugary sentimentality, her women characters broke through existing conventionalities in a surprising manner. Mercy Otis Warren, like Harriet Beecher Stowe, influenced an American war. Her political satires bravely attacked the Loyalists and the British rulers of the Colonies.

When the nineteenth century did arrive, the country retained the great disparities which originally existed between the diverse colonies. Literature was affected by this in that it flourished as a regional thing, confined by environment and local culture. The tradition of literature was strongest in New England, which had been bred on Puritanism and European romanticism. Transcendentalism, the belief that man could attain knowledge which transcends appearances, was a purely American movement. Sarah Margaret Fuller was the Associate Editor of Emerson's Transcendentalist organ, "The Dial," which began to be published in 1840.

Recognition

Female writers came to the fore in the days of the New England decline. They were faithful recorders of what they saw. They had no liking for the New England that arose in the shadow of the mills; the differences of race and religion splitting the once homogeneous society were bitterly distasteful to them. Sarah Orne Jewett wrote the chronicles of the decaying grandeur of New England. A Boston Brahmin, she was deeply concerned over the "cheap streak" of the rising middle class. She wrote in "A Country Doctor," "... for intense, self-centered, smouldering volcanoes of humanity, New England cannot be matched the world over. It is like the regions in Iceland that are full of geysers." This fiction was finally brought to serve the social conscience and it issued forth as a sociological study.

In 1861 Rebecca Harding wrote of "Life In The Iron Mills" with stark, drab realism. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps published a plea for justice for millhands in 1871 with "The Silent Partner." It was written to decrease American ignorance about industrial abuses and to encourage Christian sympathy for exploited workers. This movement was continued by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rose Terry Cooke, Alice Brown, and Mary Wilkins Freeman.

Puritanism

Harriet Beecher Stowe was the most Puritanical woman to contribute to the New England literature, and a true daughter of the rationalism of her religion. It was hard for her to quit the pulpit and turn artist. Her sociological studies had concrete effects upon the national history, but her lack of critical instinct prevented her work from becoming art.

In the late nineteenth century the novel became a realistic, analytic treatment of life. It rendered manners with minute strokes of observation or else dissected motives psychologically. Mary Wilkins wrote of the humblest forms of life and interested her readers by imbuing her characters with some memorable

(Cont. on Page 12, Col. 1)

19th Century Features First Major Artists

Change was the theme of the nineteenth century as America went about the ordering of all the forces that had gone into the creation of a nation. Great men rose to meet the country's need for leadership in every field of endeavor, from writing to politics.

It was not entirely a man's world. Among the many women who helped make it possible for the American to speak proudly of his culture were Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louisa May Alcott, and Emily Dickinson. These women attempted to set down one phase of their own evolving New England society; at the same time, they managed to capture the unchangeable, intrinsic values of their heritage.

Stowe and Slavery

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Harriet Beecher Stowe's most famous anti-slavery novel, has been described as the book that started the Civil War. Although Mrs. Stowe insisted that the book was meant to be an attack on the principle of slavery and not upon the South, it was considered as being both by the slavery and abolitionist forces. Her work has much of an abstract, sermon-like flavor, with an ever-present conscience and moral earnestness. Her biographer, Catherine Gilbertson, wrote that her books were "a voluble expression of the thoughts the nineteenth century believe itself to be thinking."

The Civil War was at its height when Louisa May Alcott, daughter of the transcendentalist, Bronson Alcott, went to Washington as a volunteer nurse in a military hospital. Although she ruined her health there, she made her name known throughout the states with her book "Hospital Sketches," a culmination of the letters she had written home from the capital.

Spirit of New England

"Little Women," a book for girls based on her own life and experiences, quickly brought her fame and fortune, as members of all age groups laughed and cried over the trials and joys of a typical family of the times. Her books are appealing, because she wrote of the world she knew, when a lady could only teach or sew. In her truly American stories "Old Fashioned Girl," and "Little Men," she presented the scenes she remembered of mid-century Boston, and of the whole plan of existence in New England, which was even then fading.

If Louisa Alcott and Harriet Beecher Stowe represented the more active, physical phase of the New England nineteenth century mind, then Emily Elizabeth Dickinson, an introspective Massachusetts poet, embodied the spiritual side.

The effect her poems had when they were finally published was extraordinary. Critics realized that she was the quintessence of the Puritan spirit in the nineteenth century world in change.

(Cont. on Page 12, Col. 3)

Women Lead in Field Of Modern Lit, Poetry

Women Take Lead Among World Poets Of Imagist School

American women poets after Emily Dickenson tended to represent the mood of the era in which they lived.

A few decades after Dickenson, American art forms began the vital changes which have led to Impressionism and Realism. Amy Lowell, born in Boston in 1874, was the American leader of the Imagist school, as Ezra Pound was its English chief. She preferred to call her free verse "unrhymed cadence" or "polyphonic prose," and her impressionistic poems "Patterns" and "Lilacs" are today included in most good anthologies.

Mariane Moore

Mariane Moore, another free verse imagist, wrote poetry in a highly individual, compact style. In her work she exercised strong control over strong emotions. Hilda Doolittle, or "H. D.," conveyed direct impressions to the reader through her choice of words, discarding the excesses of the Victorian tradition. Ezra Pound, whom she met in Europe in 1914, was delighted with her work, and urged her to send it to Chicago's "Poetry" magazine.

Pulitzer Prize

In 1923 Edna St. Vincent Millay won a Pulitzer Prize for her collection, "The Harpweaver," which contains many sonnets, her favorite and most praised form of work. At the age of nineteen she wrote "Renasceance," which won her immediate fame. In 1926 she composed the libretto for Deems Taylor's opera, "The King's Henchman," which was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Eleanor Wylie, another modern poet, was acclaimed for simple, melodious style. Carl Van Doren, noted critic, described it as possessed "by some strong and non-human spirit."



EDNA FERBER

Hellman, Stein Invade Fields Of Literature

American women are beginning to distinguish themselves in wider fields of composition, including the drama and journalism. Lillian Hellman, born in New Orleans in 1905, is one of the first successful women dramatists. In 1934 she produced "The Children's Hour," a powerful play hinting at sexual abnormality. "The Little Foxes," written in 1939, portrayed avarice against a Southern background. In 1940 she wrote America's first successful anti-Nazi play, "Watch On The Rhine," which was awarded the New York Drama Critics Circle prize.

One of the modern enigmas is Gertrude Stein. She has said that people could find all the answers to their questions about her in her books, but even then only as she wanted them to understand. She relates her interest in her subjects with the tone of her writing. If you saw a thing clearly while writing it, she felt, you had seen it so well that it became a part of its own explanation. She uses words for sound and impression, rather than for meaning.

Women Influence Journalism From 1754 to Present Day

American women are exerting an increasing influence in the field of journalism. Their tradition with the fourth estate is deeply rooted in early American history. In 1754 Ann Franklin edited the "Newport Mercury," and she was the fourth woman ever to do so in the American colonies. As a printer's wife she had aided her husband in his work, and later as a printer's widow she took over his job.

The first woman editor of an important daily paper was Miss Cornelia Walter, who edited the "Boston Transcript" from 1842 to 1847. Margaret Fuller served as an editor of the New York "Tribune" during that period. The first woman reporter in New York was Emily Verdery Betsey, who worked for "The Sun" in 1868.

An alert news policy and crusades or "stunts" were part of the movement known as "new journalism" which was first mentioned in 1887. "Nellie Bly," or Elizabeth Cochran, joined the

"World" staff as a stunt reporter, and sailed around the world in 72 days, to beat Jules Verne's hero.

During the "muckraking" reform crusades of 1902-12, Ida Tarbell wrote a revealing "History of the Standard Oil Company." During this period newspaper emphasis turned to women. Advertisements were chiefly directed to them, and an appeal had to be made to them. American women were given jobs covering murder trials, and writing columns for the lovelorn. Fanny Ward was in Cuba for the "New Orleans Picayune" when the Maine was blown up. Sigrid Schultz covered the early part of World War I in Germany, and Rheta Childe Dorr was on the scene in Russia in 1917. Because of the manpower shortage, many "paper dolls" were sent to Europe during the last war as correspondents. Today women serve as reporters, editors, and columnists for papers in every state.

Novelists Describe Social Problems, Regional Folkways

American women novelists have been notable for their success in depicting the ways of life of various societies, and often for the social themes of criticism against these societies.

Rebecca Harding Davis, the successor of Harriet Beecher Stowe, wrote "Margaret Howth" in a grimly realistic style, belonging to the "naturalistic" school of Zola. She consciously pioneered in this field thirty years before Stephen Crane and forty years before Theodore Dreiser.

Ellen Glasgow broke the sentimental and romantic tradition of the South, in which she was raised. "The Voice of the People," written in 1900 as a rebellion against sham and hypocrisy, pictured both Southern life in its upper and lower social strata and the relations of Southern women and their men. She led the literary renaissance of the South.

Edna Ferber

Edna Ferber has successfully written many escapist novels, with a light social message, including "So Big" in 1924, "Showboat" in 1926, "Cimarron" in 1929, and "Giant" in 1952. She paints a colorful picture of American scenes, and William Allen White has called her "the legitimate daughter of the Dickens' dynasty."

Edith Wharton, author of "Ethan Frome" (1911) and "The Age of Innocence" (1920), a Pulitzer Prize book, described the opulent Newport society with which she was familiar, having been raised in the upper social class. She was absorbed with that class, and wrote about it with humor and consistency.

Willa Cather

Willa Cather, born in Virginia, grew up on a ranch in Nebraska, where she was given complete freedom and educated by her grandparents. In the first part of "My Antonia" she recorded her own experiences with the land and the people, reflecting her awakening in a new part of the country. In "O Pioneers" she began the theme which she carried through her later works: that of the relation of people to the land they build. She celebrated the taming of the great Midwestern plains. In "Old Miss Harris" she recreated certain aspects of her father and mother, as well as of herself. Several of her stories contain many of her early experiences and descriptions of the characters she knew on the Virginia farm.

Nobel Prize

Pearl Buck, who was born in West Virginia in 1892, won a Nobel Prize and a Pulitzer Prize for her novel about China, "The Good Earth," written in 1931 after she had spent many years in China. Today, Carson McCullers is describing the modern South in which she was reared. "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter," (1940) was called "miraculous in its concise intensity" by Lewis Gannett of the "New York Herald-Tribune."

Women Writers Span Entire Field of American Literature

Nineteenth Century Literature Features Stowe, Dickenson

(Cont. from Page 11, Col. 1)

(Cont. from Page 11, Col. 2)
She has been called a fore-runner of Imagism, because of her clear, fresh images and psychological perceptions. Her lyrics were

based on intuition, on what her heart felt about the most common incidents, and on the impressions she got from everyday people and objects. Of all the writers and poets of New England, she developed most fully the language of intuition, which was to become the poetic idiom of the twentieth century.

quality. She tried to represent the uncompromising courage, self-respect, and honesty of women, who lived devoid of any glamor. In 1901 she wrote "The Portion of Labor," suggesting the dignity of labor and asking the employer to accept his social responsibility for those whom he employed. Alice Brown furthered the new individualism by revolting against the control by others of a soul which prizes his own individuality. These women also held up the spiritual, moral, and economic institutions of America to the observation of their countrymen. Their work was no longer a product of localism, and it took on moral and ethical overtones.

Edith Wharton was the first novelist of note who divorced herself from the regional tradition. She wrote of the job of the novelist: "He must, above all, bear in mind at each step that his business is not to ask what the situation would be likely to make of his characters, but what his characters, being what they are, would make of the situation." Her characters dominate the situation, which in turn illuminates their own past and future. Ellen Glasgow was the first author to show the South as a result rather than a cause of the Civil War.

Twentieth century fiction continued to rebel against the restriction of personal freedom and to celebrate the individual. Women were concerned not so much with economic conditions as with the limitations posed by traditional barriers of convention, and just as fiction which criticized the economic and political conditions was written largely by men, this new phase was developed principally by women.

In 1908 Mary Hunter Austin attacked the problem of marriage, in "Santa Lucia." Zona Gale wrote of the effort of women during the twentieth century to preserve their individual freedom in or out of marriage. They no longer saw divorce as a liberator or panacea, but as disaster. The problem was to retain independence of thought as well as action without breaking the marriage tie.

As poets, the Imagists were the prophets of the new freedom, and they called for unlimited use of subject matter for poetry. As America developed a national consciousness after the Civil War, the movement of individualism grew and affected women writers as they newly entered the fields of journalism and the drama.

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Ideal, Faith Back Early Reform Act Women Join Forces To Stop Abuses

Reform movements have had their political, practical, and rational aspects. But, most of the early women reformers who organized public welfare groups had a sincere religious belief that they were the agents of God to minister to his people, to teach the service of humanity, and the divinity of man. "If God did not help me to do this thing, how could I, a sickly cripple, accomplish so much?" asked Sophie Wright, the famous New Orleans educator.

One of the first women to feel this drive was Mary Wollstonecraft, the literary pioneer of the emancipation of women. Stormy opposition met the 1792 publication of her book, "A Vindication of the Rights of Women." Setting out to destroy the system that compelled women to "live by their charms," she demanded education for women on the principle that "the social duties of women are no less than their rights."

Great Leaders

Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Dorothea Dix, Jane Addams, and Lillian Wald withstood the public ridicule and disparagement that was directed against their new social programs. There was nothing that would stop Miss Addams from fulfilling the dream she had as a child of seven, to "have a large house, but it shall be built not among other large houses but right in the midst of little horrid houses like these." This dream crystallized in the building of the Hull House settlement in the heart of Chicago's slums.

As precursor in the nursing profession in the United States, Clara Barton is remembered for her humanitarian services. At the outbreak of the Civil War she organized nursing services for the wounded troops without compensation or accreditation.

Birth Control

The American leader in the Birth Control movement is Margaret Higgins Sanger, whose experience as a public health nurse convinced her that family limitation, especially where poverty is a factor, is a necessary step in raising the standard of living. In 1915 she was indicted for sending information through the mails.

These leaders, the titans of reform movements, worked together, with a common belief in the goodness of humanity, to bring about the great social upheaval of the early twentieth century.

Communities Offer Start Disarmament Movements in U.S.

Alongside the many individual women who have taken part in the civic life of the United States, there are numerous women's community organizations that have done much to foster the progress of democracy.

Peace and disarmament movements organized by women were in existence in the nineteenth century, but it wasn't until World War I and World War II that they became influential. One of the more famous of these was the Women's Peace Movement organized in the days of the League of Nations. Since World War II these women have fought against the use of atomic weapons and other "inhumane" scientific discoveries.

The Social Change

"What was man born to be but a reformer?" Ralph Waldo Emerson asked over a hundred years ago. But at the vivid pictures of women crusading the streets for reform, one is apt to question this noble poet's reference to "man." Women climbed on the bandwagons and apparently did so well that "liberal" men were shocked at the social revolutions rocking society. "Anarchism!" some cried. What will happen when that illogical, whimsical female will try to champion her cause in Congress? But America did thrive under the efforts of the women pioneers, and the humanitarian movements of nursing and settlement work have risen far above the somewhat secluded status of the "Angels of Mercy."

Industrialization came quickly to nineteenth century New England America — and brought with it the unprotected working class and slums. The American woman grew up with the nation. She was a rugged pioneer, the "dare-devil" so envied by her European sister. It is no wonder that she took an active interest in the developments of the country.

We can go back two hundred years to colonial America and find there the germinating seeds for women's reform movements. From the rather gay chatter of the quilting bees was born the Female Society for the Relief and the Employment of the Poor in 1789. Most of the early groups were local charities which conducted fairs or bazaars for the relief of the poor.

However, it wasn't until 1833 with the advent of the Female Anti-Slavery Society that women's movements took on a more permanent form. Centralization of interests came — and with it the Women's Central Association of Reform which investigated social abuses of every nature.

First Labor Legislation Aids Women and Children Workers

Protective legislation for the improvement of working conditions was one of these movements in which men and women worked hand in hand. However, the battles which the Knights of Labor waged to raise the working standards for women and children were purely in the liberal spirit of enlightened self-interest. Since the Industrial Revolution, women and children had become laborers in factories and were competing with men. It was to the advantage of the male unions to eliminate this source of competition. In 1932 economists wrote "There is little legislation restricting the hours of work for men in comparison with the larger mass for women and children."

Social Workers

The majority of the women who worked in the sweat shops and factories belonged to the most depressed economic groups. Yet, protective legislation was not usually inaugurated by the workers themselves but by middle and upper class social workers who joined forces with Jane Adams, Kate Barnard, and Frances Wright. It was Kate Barnard who in the space of three years took five hundred children out of the mines.

In 1900 industry was supported by almost two million children under sixteen; 20,000 six year old girls in the southern cotton mills were still working thirteen hours a day. Women in the various states worked with Frances A. Kellor conducting standard investigations of industry that would point at concrete modes for reform. The results of their efforts in New York was the law of 1906 which regulated employment agencies that would place women and children in approved establishments.

Contemporary Legislation

As demands for reform were met, the issues of improved conditions became less crucial and demands for workers security became more prominent. The trend today is to legislate fair labor laws that will not show preference to women only.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor under President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the New Deal, and Frieda S. Miller, former chief of the Women's Bureau of Labor, are the successors to the early reformers.

Settlements Initiate Various Reforms

New York, Chicago Houses Launch Health, Education, Guidance Plans

From the tiny huts of the early settlement houses of 1890 have grown entire blocks of modern buildings which meet not only the demands for improved housing conditions but further the educational, medical, and social needs of the community.

In 1889 the Charter of the Hull House Settlement in Chicago indicated that its purpose was "To provide a center for the higher civic and social life, to institute and to maintain education and philanthropic enterprises and to investigate and to improve the conditions in the industrial district of Chicago." The settlement converted the ideological aspects of the reform movement into a concrete plan to combat social abuses.

Growth of Settlement

Women furnished not only membership but the leadership in the organization of such settlements. Their influence penetrated every city. There was Mary Simkhovitch in Greenwich Village, Lea Taylor and Mary McDowell in Chicago, Anna Davies in Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Ashe who went as far west as San Francisco.

Although these women approached their projects with common ideals, they all entered their individual territories without a preconceived program. The work was to grow out of situations which would at times call for one type of service, and later, another. Some neighborhoods needed nursing and medical advice, others labor legislation, others health and sanitation programs, and still others needed to cope with the acute problem of overpopulation.

Public Health Nursing

Public health nursing was the outgrowth of Lillian Wald's Henry Street Settlement. In 1884 the American Red Cross had been organized and offered facilities for specialized training in the field of nursing. The poor of Henry Street needed this type of skilled advice, someone who would come into the homes and teach the women how to care for the sick, how to improve the health habits of the members of the family, and how to cope with their emotional problems. Thus,

(Cont. on Page 14, Col. 1)

WCTU Advocates Regulation But Not Abolition of Liquor

The temperance movement in the United States which is so often associated with the "trial and error" program of National Prohibition has achieved its success in its educational programs which regulate the proper use of liquor.

Organized in this country in 1803, with the church as its center, the most effective temperance action was realized under the direction of women. Frances E. Willard inspired the Women's Temperance Crusade in 1873-4 when within fifty days liquor trade was swept out of two hundred fifty towns and villages.

With watchwords, "Agitate, Educate, and Organize," the Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized in Cleveland in 1874, distributed millions of pages of literature and maintained a bureau of scientific research. By World War I, the WCTU succeeded in securing mandatory laws in every state for scientific temperance instruction in elementary schools. After prohibition these efforts for regulation rather than abolition of liquors became of prime importance.

Groups Insist Prisons Alter Cruel Policies

Women's role in prison reform dates from the year 1815 when an Englishwoman, Elizabeth Fry, called upon women the world over to expose the conditions in prisons. In 1830, a small group of "daring" New York women gathered together and made visits to local prisons to collect information and to observe the interiors, in the most quiet and dignified manner possible.

The movement, thus launched, gained momentum and in 1834 another group of New York women reformers organized "The New York Moral Reform Society," with Margaret Prior as their first missionary. These pioneers spent most of their time visiting the inmates and giving them spiritual comfort and guidance. The deplorable conditions in the prisons so influenced them that they petitioned state legislatures for reforms. The first measure of achievement came when more adequate arrangements were made for the separation of men and women prisoners and a matron was placed over the women's wards.

Many individual agitators for prison reform came to the front as the first demands were met.

(Cont. on Page 14, Col. 3)

Educators Introduce Schools For Young Miners, Disabled



This night school is of the type established by Miss Sophie Wright for laboring children.

No activity of a political or public nature was undertaken by any group before it had received the benefits of education. We find but occasional and isolated women of renown before women's education had become a standard practice; and similarly we find an enormous increase in women's civil consciousness shortly after educational rights had been extended to them on the university and post graduate level.

Women realized this need for education, and as far back as 1828 we find "a few ladies of respectability" maintaining the first school for children under five years of age. Women of the nineteenth century were also instrumental in introducing schools into the factory, the hospital, and

the prison.

Miss Sophie Wright founded free night schools for the laboring children of the mills as well as homes that had facilities to teach crippled children the useful crafts. She is reported to have managed her boys as a general manager his army, for "Why should I let a boy go? It is better to thrash him and make him a man." The rigorous discipline did not discourage her voluntary students. Miss Wright was also concerned about the role that education could play in preventing juvenile delinquency. In this interest she established classes in the YWCA.

Kate Barnard also advocated compulsory education. She urged parents to stop sending their children to the factory, the hospital, and

(Cont. on Page 14, Col. 2)

Houses Start Unions, Teach English, Laws

(Cont. from Page 13, Col. 5)

the Visiting Nurse Service which finally developed, was similar to the modern social worker

The settlements played an important role in American history in meeting the needs of the immigrants. Penniless and strangers to the new language and customs they made up the greater part of the dwellers in the tenements of the poorer districts of all the larger cities. When Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr first opened the Hull House in 1889 they set for themselves a program which would help the immigrants adjust to the needs of the country. By 1910 when the influx of refugees from abroad had reached even greater totals, the settlements introduced classes in English, and taught the immigrants to be aware of such dangers as fraudulent loan societies, and of unfair, unscrupulous employers.

Although the concentration of the work in the settlements seemed to have local values only, the continual crusades against sweatshops, child labor, low wages, overwork of women, and unsanitary working conditions precipitated protective legislation. First at the Hull House and then at the Henry Street Settlement, Florence Kelley, former secretary of the National American Consumers League, laid the foundations for labor laws and factory improvement.

Hull House, under the direction of Jane Addams, became a center for the organization of women's unions. It was there that the women's cloakmakers and shirt-makers unions were first organized in 1915.

The settlements today are no longer the innovators of reform. Legislation has met their demands.



A view of the Women's Central Association of Reform Building which was influential in starting the settlement movement.

Education

(Cont. from Page 13, Col. 4)

dren to schools. If families needed their income, there should be organizations to help them.

An interesting agitator for reform in education at this time was Miss Frances Wright, who proposed what she called, "National, Rational, Republican Education, Free for All, at the Expense of All, Conducted under the Guardianship of the State."

In recent times, Helen Keller, deaf, dumb, and blind, has done much to improve the educational facilities of the handicapped. The work of Sister Kenny has culminated in research leading to the improved methods of treating poliomyelitis. The efforts of these innovators have contributed greatly to the extension of education for women.

Prisons

(Cont. from Page 13, Col. 4)

Mrs. Dora Foster, for example, elevated the standards of humane treatment in New York's notorious "Tombs," while Margaret Fuller Ossoli in her many articles demanded reform in prison discipline, capital punishment, and appeal for asylum.

Dorothea Lynde Dix fought for improvements in lighting, sanitation, ventilation, and medical facilities. She revolutionized the treatment of the prisoners and advocated that the insane be removed from the jails and be placed in mental institutions.

The problem of the youthful offenders were often treated with the same graveness as those of the most hardened criminals. Boys, in some districts, were imprisoned after having merely stolen a joy-ride on a freight train. Children under fourteen were often held in prisons for months on end awaiting a trial at which they could only testify. Julia Tutwiler and Mrs. Hannah Schoff were both very active in reforming the criminal procedures for children. They set up reformatories, and agitated in behalf of juvenile courts as well as special detention homes for juvenile offenders.

By the 1880's, women had widened their fields of reform to include consideration of the vocational opportunities for released prisoners and for the care of the needy families of convicts. Others contributed libraries to, and established night classes in state prisons.

Unfulfilled Hope

(Continued from Page 8, Col. 1)

have fallen down on the job in many instances. We expect to see women taking a greater, more effective role in government on all levels during the next quarter century. Even if women do not vote as a bloc in order to achieve the goals of good government, an intelligent, well-informed ballot will be a genuine contribution.



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New Field Now Open To Women Distinguish Selves In Science Activity

From the days of Eve until the latter half of the nineteenth century, women have been discriminated against by law, custom, and public opinion. Among the factors contributory to woman's intellectual growth in the last two hundred years is the new acceptance of the female in society by males. This also accounts for her marvelous achievements in the sciences, as do the new sociological and economic conditions brought about chiefly by far-reaching changes in the industrial world.

The small amount of woman's scientific contributions before the eighteenth century is due largely to the fact that only the Italian universities would admit women to attend their classes. America, proud of her progress, did not found the first women's college in the United States, Vassar, until 1865.

First Scientific Explorer

In spite of all these drawbacks and discouragements, woman has shown her ability and genius in every scientific field. Among those women we find Mme. Coudreau, the first and perhaps the most energetic and successful of female scientific explorers, who began her career in 1894. She was soon followed by Mary Kinsley, British naturalist who, in her own words, "wandered in the dark and uncanny wilderness among the savage tribes of Africa."

Even earlier, Caroline Herschel, born in 1790, distinguished herself in the field of astronomy. Working with her brother, she discovered a sum total of eight comets.

At the same time, in Italy, Lavia Marie Bassi became the first woman to occupy a chair of physics in a university. Elsewhere in Italy, twenty-year-old Maria Inesi produced a treatise in two volumes on differential and integral calculus. She attained the highest eminence in literature as well as in mathematics and gained a great following of women who wished an acceptance of the intellectual equality of their sex. Meanwhile, still another countrywoman, Anna Morandi Manzolini, was winning widespread fame through her work in the new science of human anatomy, a field where woman was least expected or welcome. She became known throughout her country for the marvelous skill which she exhibited in making anatomical models out of wax.

Varied Fields

In archeology, twin daughters of an English clergyman, Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis and Margaret Dunlop Gibson, were held in high esteem in their native England. Their most noteworthy exploit was a journey in 1892 to the Greek convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai in search of ancient manuscripts.

The women who have distinguished themselves in the field of science today are too numerous to mention. Those women who are considered to be among the leaders of American science include Elizabeth Roboz, biochemist; Katherine Esau, botanist; Gerti Cori, clinical chemist and winner of the Nobel Prize; Lucy E. Braun, Ecologist; Elizabeth Adams, Endocrinologist, and Kay Marshall, Geologist. These, and women like these will insure the progress of the past, and use it as a stepping-stone to the future.

Women Med Students Enter NYU-Bellevue



These first four women medical students at Bellevue Hospital appear to have no qualms about dissecting their cadaver in anatomy laboratory. Bellevue admitted its first female students in 1888. Surrounded by anatomy charts and a skeleton these young ladies appear perfectly at ease in their environment and were gradually accepted by their fellow students and members of the faculty.

Barnard Teachers, Graduates Contribute to Scientific Field

One discovers, in every educational system, a chain of learning in the inspiring teacher to the eager student. The college professor has much to do with the spread of interest in and knowledge of, her field. This is especially true in the field of science as the woman student must be willing to face the difficulties of obtaining equal rank with male scientists and physicians. Barnard has had many such inspiring teachers.

Among the first is Professor Marie Reimer, head of the Barnard chemistry department for many years. Professor Reimer taught with a dramatic intensity, gleaned from her actress mother, which popularized the chemistry department and strengthened its position in the college curriculum. Under her stimulation many students became interested in research and a high proportion went on to degrees in medicine and chemistry. Both Professor Reimer and her contemporary, Professor Grace Potter Rice, published research papers in chemistry at a time when little research was being done in liberal arts colleges and still less by women in science.

Barnard graduates who have continued this chain of education are many. Among these are Helen R. Downes '14, who obtained her PhD at Cambridge and is presently professor of chemistry at Barnard; Emma Dietz Stecher (1925) PhD Bryn Mawr College, now associate professor of chemistry at Barnard; Belle Otto '26, PhD Johns Hopkins, associate professor of chemistry at Goucher College; Sophia Simmonds Fruton '38, PhD, Professor of biochemistry at the Yale graduate school; Marion Howard Oughterson '26, M.D., Johns Hopkins, professor of medicine, Yale University; Marjorie Nelson '28, M.D., Cornell, Barnard College physician; A. Louise Brush '25, M.D., Physicians and Surgeons, Barnard College psychiatrist.

Others are teaching in different ways. Lucy Leroton '22 is at present the director of all scientific libraries of the American Celanese Corporation, and is the author of many articles. There are those who are physical research chemists like Gertrude Rothschild who works for Sylvania Electric Products Company.

In the last fifty years the influence of such Barnard graduates has grown and has contributed greatly to the scientific world as well as to the present Barnard students.

Women Push Way Into Medical Field

Practice Medicine Despite Restrictions

In the eighteenth century, women who are interested in medicine had a choice between studying at home, or with a licensed teacher of obstetrics. The field of midwifery was the only respectable medical work open to a woman, and men were rapidly invading this sacred precinct.

Despite these limitations, the names of a dozen or so medical women of England have come down to us through their writings and because of their skill. Elizabeth Blackwell (1712-1770) was forced to attend to her husband's practice while he was being tried for treason, and continued it when he was beheaded. She published a two volume work on the herbs "most valuable in the science of physic."

Due to the untiring efforts of another Englishwoman, Martha Mears, women were admitted to instruction in obstetrics in lying-in hospitals. She published a volume on gynecology and obstetrics which was astonishingly modern and which was widely translated.

Woman Surgeon

In the surgical field, Catherine Bowles became famous for her operations for hernias, stone in the bladder, etc. Lady Read, wife of Sir William Read, practised eye surgery and was well known in the city of London.

In America at this time, medical science consisted of home remedies such as rum, treacle, tar boiled in water, and roasted and ground toads predominantly. Midwifery was greatly in existence, however, and in 1762, a school opened to teach this subject was to become the present University of Pennsylvania. By 1776 there were 335 doctors in the colonies, one-tenth of whom had European degrees, while 51 were graduates of the Philadelphia school and of King's College in New York, and none of whom were women.

However, there were many women active in the field of medicine who did not attend any medical college. Only one woman delving into medical science was accused of witchcraft and that

Medical College Accepts Woman

Geneva, N. Y., May 16, 1845 —A young American woman of English birth, Elizabeth Blackwell, has been accepted at a small medical college in Geneva, New York, for admission to the freshman class. In view of the fact that widespread public opinion deprecates this unwomanly conduct, and since she has been unsuccessfully attempting to enter medical school for some time in order to pursue the unmaidenly occupation of medicine, the faculty presented the matter to the student body. This broad-mindedness of the faculty is astonishing but no more so than the decision returned by the class. The entire class of one hundred and fifty students voted unanimously in her favor.

woman, a Margaret Jones of Massachusetts was acquitted.

Aside from these occupations, there were many women who both prepared and sold drugs, and who sometimes administered them. One such woman was Lydia Darragh, in 1776, a "practising doctor" who announced that she had healed at least one man whom three or four famous doctors failed to relieve. She turned to the undertaking business, however, as more profitable, and spent her spare time as a spy during the Revolution.

Recognition

In an age when a university man could blame disease on phrenology, and hospitals were content with the use of six instruments, the gag, a trephine, scissors, a knife, a needle and a pair of forceps, one must admire the progress and the good work which these women did. Under such conditions the eighteenth century closed with woman standing with one foot in the door of medical knowledge. It was unimaginable to the individual of the century that less than fifty years later, due to political revolutions and industrial advances, women would come to stand with men in medical schools of equal rank. Due to the perseverance of women like the American Elizabeth Blackwell, the first legitimate woman doctor, women became, not the rivals, but the colleagues of men, and specialists in diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of women and children, and in preventive medicine.

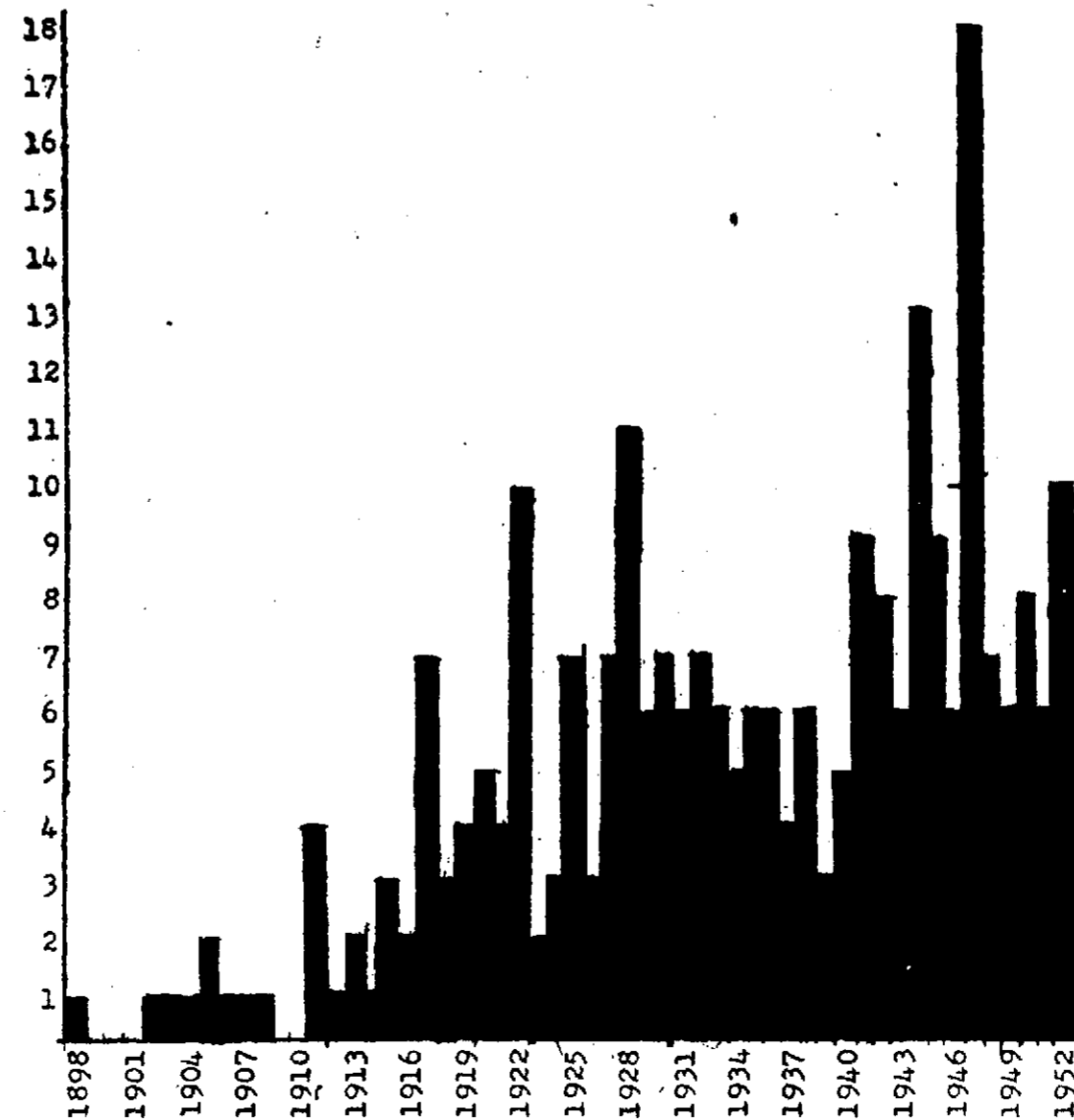
BC Gets First P&S Admission

Dr. Charlotte Gulli Lindh, M.D. 1917 was the first woman ever accepted to the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dean Gildersleeve, in her eagerness to procure the acceptance of this "exceptionally brilliant student," predicted to the Dean at P & S that Charlotte would place in the top tenth of the class if accepted. Interestingly enough, Dr. Lindh graduated second in her class.

As a consequence of the efforts of Dean Gildersleeve and others, P & S has accepted twenty-three Barnard students for admission. Bellevue Med has accepted twenty; New York State Medical College, thirteen; Harvard, eight; Flower, seven; Woman's Med, seven, and Albany, four. Barnard students have also been accepted at other schools such as Maryland and Yale, but application seems to center in the New York area.

Barnard Graduates Receive Doctor of Medicine Degrees

Chart: Courtesy of Professor E. D. Stecher



Since 1898 there have been 230 Barnard students who have received their M.D. degrees. There is a definite increase in admittance in the war years. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that

men students do not apply to medical school in such great numbers during these years. In general, more women are applying and being admitted to schools in recent years.

Women Win Political Rights After Bitter Fight for Vote

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 2) was patiently working with his wife (Mary Jane Robinson) in establishing property and inheritance rights for women, the Abolitionists were adding more power to the cries of dissent which ultimately split the country right down the middle.

Economic Concern

The most positive movement outside of that of the suffragettes however, seems to have been the development of that concern which the twentieth century American women first was to take in politics. Her growing awareness of social responsibility took the form of seeing to the economic health of the country insofar as she was able.

In 1873, the Grange became a national organization with the ostensible function of representing family interest in the agricultural welfare of this nation. It was by virtue of this family scope that it established itself as the first secret movement with a female membership.

Two other groups formed in the first decade of the century were for women alone: the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, chartered by Congress, and the National Woman's Trade Union League of America had its inception. By 1911, the Woman's Clubs boasted an organization in every state with a total membership of over a million. The federation agitated for such things as extended public education, anti-child-labor laws, and the pure food act.

Galaxy of Women

And so we come to the past twenty years with its comparative galaxy of women who play a vital part in the nation's politics. We first think of Eleanor Roosevelt, who stepped out of the hitherto narrow position of the president's wife to become the internationally known figure she is today; then, of Frances Perkins,

who topped a long experience in industrial reform with the distinction of being chosen the first woman cabinet member; and lastly of two women representatives in Congress, Clare Booth Luce, now Ambassador to Italy, and Barnard's own Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat from California.

From this brief resumé we see that the position of women is best seen as one stage in a long line of development. The future can only be speculated about in matters of detail but planned for by those institutions training the girls of today. This is the fact which establishes the value of historical perspective as arrived at by free inquiry and careful assimilation.

Feminist Groups Wage Battle for Suffrage

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 3) won, and New York's women were enfranchised.

The suffragists now approached the last phase of the battle. The Woman Suffrage Committee was created in the House of Representatives. Speakers from suffrage and anti-suffrage organizations addressed that body. President Woodrow Wilson supported a federal amendment. Finally in May 1919, the constitutional amendment was passed by the House, and a month later, it was passed by the Senate. A drive

was organized by Mrs. Catt to hasten the ratification by the state legislatures. Tennessee, thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment, did so in August 1920.

The struggle was over. The aims of thousands of women, who had worked for almost a century on this tremendous project, were

realized. It was truly a woman's triumph.

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